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No 28



Tuesday
7th April, 1958

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

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THE HYDRABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 7th April 1953

The House met at Three of the Clock

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Discussion on observing Silence for the death of
Shri Asaf Ali

Mr Deputy Speaker Let us take up questions

Smt Masuma Begum (Shrihah banda) Mr Speaker Sir before we begin the regular business of the day I would like to suggest that the House might observe two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the late Shri Asaf Ali whose funeral will take place in New Delhi to day

Shri V D Deshpande (Ippapuda) I would support the request of Smt Masuma Begum and suggest that two minutes silence be observed by the House

The Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr G S Melhotra) Sir on behalf of the Government I entirely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Lady Member and feel that we should observe two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the late Shri Asaf Ali

Mr Deputy Speaker As there is no convention of observing silence for the death of Ambassadors etc I rule out the suggestion

Smt Masuma Begum I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Orissa Assembly observed two minutes silence and the Kashmir Assembly adjourned for the day in this connection In the Parliament also I think they observed silence in two minutes

Mr Deputy Speaker It does not bind us I have already ruled out Let us take up questions

Starred Questions and Answers

Construction of Fair Weather Roads

*488 (266) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* (Mulug) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The average cost for constructing fair weather roads under Mulug Community Project?

(b) The total mileage of roads constructed so far?

مسٹر فارمل ورکس ملنگل اینڈ فلپ فلپ (سری مہندی نوارنگ)
 ڈوی ہر کے سبک میں مودروں کے بارے میں ایک ہزار روپے میں
 ہوا ہے (۲) لی کی اس ایک ای کی

سری سی حسب راول ڈی ہزار روپے میں ہر کے مودروں میں
 کی میں و ر ب میں م ر کی

سری مہندی نوارنگ اس بات کا حال دیکھ کر میں کہیں ای ای میں کہ
 ہر بات میں و فام ر میں ایسے ایک ہزار روپے میں ہر

سری سی حسب راول ڈی ایک کے سب کو وے کام میں ایک
 دیکھ کے اس نام کو کونوں روپے کا؟

سری مہندی نوارنگ اس ل کا ملو اگر کہ میں میں میں نام
 ہر کہ میں میں میں نام ہوا ہے ایسے ایک ہزار روپے میں ہر
 کے سب کو ڈی ہر میں و ایسے ہر میں کہ کم ہر میں ہر و ہر
 نے ہر ہر ہر ہر ہر ہر

Construction of Anicuts

*489 (267) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government promised to undertake construction of Pukka Anicuts when paddy cultivation under Ramappa Laknawaram and Palhal tanks was switched off from Tabi to Abi?

(b) If so what steps have the Government taken in the matter?

(c) If not why?

سری مہدی وارچنگ ناکھال کی حد تک میں لکھ را اور لکھاورم کی حد تک
اساوے کا گا یا تو میں اس کی مکمل ہو چکی آں کام کی رعب
کلیے ہوا اب گورنمنٹ کے ان میں سرط میں رکھی گئی تھی

سری سی ہنسب راڈ کہے میں اس کام کی مکمل ہو چکی ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ میں میں اس کی مکمل ہو چکی

سری سی ہنسب راڈ کا اس کی علم کی کی وہ ہے ان لکم کام
ہوئے ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ ای ٹی (Amcut) ٹو ہڈا لرنے کا بعد ہے کہ
رما ٹو مال مال کے ای ٹی کے دے کی دے سے بھاڑے اس کی وعدے کے
ای ٹی کے میں کی ہوئے

سری سی راجہ رام (راج) میں مال میں اس پر کی لاگ تھی ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ جسے ہے ا میں ہے

سری سی ہنسب راڈ دا کا ای ٹی ہوئے ہے ان و سٹ
(Waste) اور ہے ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ کس کس لیے کہ دن کو ان دا عا ہ و دن ہے
کنکرم حانے انکو مع دے ت دے کائے کیے ہے حانے میں اسکا بعد
ہے نا میرے حو ن ح دے انکو احانے

سری سی ہنسب راڈ نہ نام کس روع ہوگا ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ اس نام کو دوں میں میں حہ کر احانے کامی
راحت کے کام میں ایک رک گیا گا

Water Supply under Ramappa Tank

*440 (268) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* Will the hon
Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that water supply under
Ramappa tank falls short every year resulting in scarcity of
water for irrigation purposes ?

(b) Whether any Nala or Vagu can be diverted to feed
this tank ?

(c) Whether there is any such proposal under contemp
lation of Government in view of the contributions forthcom
ing from the cultivators for this purpose ?

سری مہدی نوار سنگ ان کا جواب دے کہ ایک ماہر جس میں ہوگا اس لیے کہ وہ لگا دے گی ہے ای سی

سری اسد دہلی کا گوداوری راجک کے صاحب مل ۱۱۱ ایک ولج ہی ہیں اس کا؟

سری مہدی نوار سنگ ای سا

سری سی راجہ رام کہے جاں اس راجک کے صاحب ی ب ہوئے؟

سری مہدی نوار سنگ گوداوری راجک کے صاحب رس (Phases) میں ایک راجہ نکل (North Canal) کا ہے حورر سے ایک علاو اور ہی دو میں ہوئے ایک صاحب اک ارہ کا اس لیے کہ کہا کل سے نہ کہے ہوں ی ب ہوئے اس کے معلی و مد صفا ی ان کا ایک ایک ۱۱۱ ہوا ی اروپہ ڈک ۱۱۱ ڈرو ب احک ہوا اس لیے اس کی معاذ اس وقت سے اس میں ہیں

Restoration of Rampet Tank

*448 (852) *Shri G Sreenamulu (Manthani)* Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether any representation was made regarding the restoration of Rampet tank in Kalleshwar village in Manthani taluq?

(b) Will it be restored to the extent as is recommended by the P. C. of Khamnagar district?

سری مہدی نوار سنگ ای سی حریک وصول ہوں ہی لیکن ہو کہ صہہ سنگلات اور کلکٹر اس امر کے خلاف ہیں کہ وہاں گہیے گا گلاب میں اس لیے اس کی رتب کی حریک اس پر رکھی

سری سی سری راملو کا اگر تک واہ سے اس کے ارے میں ۱۱۱ سار میں کی بھی نہ مگر اس کا ہو و پ تاہ مد ہوا؟

سری مہدی نوار سنگ سے میں جو ہوا ہے اوں کے دیکھنے سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ صہہ گا گلاب او کلکٹر اس کے خلاف ہیں کہ وہاں رکھیے گا گل میں

سری سی سری راملو سے میں اس پر گا گلاب کا کل ۱۱۱ دھا کہ اور گیس کے صاحب گا گلاب کا رتبہ دے کے لیے تار میں پھر ر لی سر کا کہہا معباد ہوجانا ہے

سری مہدی وارچنگ ۱۵۱ ل بر صبحہ ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے و
ان دنوں

سری سی سری داملو ۱۵ لکھنے اس کے ارے میں جلی مار ۱۱ جی کی ؟
سری مہدی وارچنگ برے ناس و اطلاع ہے و ۱۱ کہ لکھ اور صبحہ
خلاب و دن ان اس کے خلاف ہے

Medical Chests

*444 (576) *Sri Gopida Ganga Reddy* Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of medical chests distributed in the villages of Narmal taluq ?

(b) The names of such villages ?

سری مہدی وارچنگ رمل بھندہ میں (۱) صندوق دواؤں کے رکھے گئے
۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ہوئے دواؤں ۱۱ بجائے میں ان کو رسم کیا کرتے ہیں
۱۱ بجائے میں صندوق ۱۱ بجائے گئے و ۱۱

۲	کھلا
۳	لو برا
۶	وڈال
۸	دلاو

شری گوپی ڈی گنگارائی ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے کہے ۱۱ بجائے ہیں ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ برے پاس لیس کی تحصیل ہیں

Maternity Home in Narmal

*445 (576 A) *Sri Gopida Ganga Reddy* Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

Whether Government propose to open a Maternity Home in Narmal taluq and if so when ?

شری مہدی وارچنگ گورنمنٹ کے پاس ایسی حرکت نہیں ہے لیکن مل کے
دوم بھندارے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے
ایک سری وارڈ کھولا جائے لیکن اس ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے ۱۱ بجائے
کھا گیا معلوم ہیں

شری مہدی وارھنگ (اے) ۱۲ ع ۱۹۹ ۶۸ جک کے لئے لکھے گئے

(۱) ۱۲۶۸ اجاس جھکے عوب ہوئے

(۲) ۱۲۶۸ جک کے عوب ہوئے اور ۱۲۶۸ جک کے عوب ہوئے

۱۲ ع ۱۹۹ جک کی وائی ہے

(۳) ان رمد جاب میں جک کا جک دے اور ری واکے سے

(Re vaccination) کا جاب عوب دے ۱۲۶۸ جک کا جاب عوب دے جک کے اسباب کو اس دم لکا اگا نہ عوب میں جک کے ورنہ جک کے

ملوں پر رکروں

شری می اے ویکٹ رام راؤ کا جاب عوب دے کہ ہر سال جک کے لئے کی عذاب جیسے جک کے عوب دے وہی جک کے عذاب بھی دے جی ہاں ہے ؟

شری مہدی وارھنگ (اے) ۱۲ ع ۱۹۹ جک کے عوب دے کہ گرسہ سالوں کے عذاب میں اب جک کے جواب کم ہو رہی ہیں

شری ام پھا (سرہد) کا جاب عوب دے کہ الٹرڈ (Adulterated) ہائی دے کی وجہ سے جک کی وجہ سے ؟

شری مہدی وارھنگ (اے) ۱۲ ع ۱۹۹ جک کے عوب دے

شری می اے ویکٹ رام راؤ کا اس میں جاب عوب دے کہ الٹرڈ ہائی کی وجہ سے جک کے عوب دے کہ اسباب میں ؟

شری مہدی وارھنگ (اے) ۱۲ ع ۱۹۹ جک کے عوب دے

B C G Vaccination in 1952

*447 (898) Shri Ch Venkatrama Rao Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of B C G Vaccinations given during 1952 ?

(b) The number of cases wherein active tuberculosis bacilli was found ?

(c) The treatment accorded in the above cases ?

شری مہدی وارھنگ (اے) ۱۲ ع ۱۹۹ جک کے عوب دے کہ الٹرڈ ہائی کی وجہ سے جک کے عوب دے کہ اسباب میں ؟

(۱) ۱۲۶۸ جک کے عوب دے کہ الٹرڈ ہائی کی وجہ سے جک کے عوب دے کہ اسباب میں ؟ (Positively reaction) (۲) ۱۲۶۸ جک کے عوب دے کہ الٹرڈ ہائی کی وجہ سے جک کے عوب دے کہ اسباب میں ؟

2148 7th April 1959 Started Questions and Answers

۱۵۱ (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) 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میری می ایغ ویکٹ رام راؤ ٹریگر ہائی اکرل میں اے ۲ کسی

میری پہلی وار حک کے لی رام کرا رجا

ری می ایغ ویکٹ رام راؤ اہی سرمہ لے کہا ہا کدا

(Answer was not given)

Inoculations in 1952

*448 (591) *Shri Ch Venkateswara Rao* Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of anti cholera inoculations given during 1952 ?

(b) The number of deaths due to cholera in the above period ?

(c) The places where this epidemic spread during 1952 and the measures taken by the Government to check it ?

میری پہلی وار حک (اے) سے ۲۱۹۷ میں (۱۱۹) اسی کاترا
اددس (Anti cholera inoculations) سے گئے
(د) و ایوا وایس

(ی) - ۱۹۷۲ میں دہلی بہار اور کاترا لکھنؤ اور رامپور
میں طائر نے اس سے ہوئے ہیں

(ڈی) میں اسی ڈا انکوٹس (Mass anti cholera inoculations)
ہا ام ڈاگیا میں کہیں ای نے راج ما اے گئے ان کوٹس اس کے
(Disinfect) کاگیا

Exchange of O S Currency in Rural Areas

*449 (620) *Shri Srihari (Kinwai)* Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) What facilities do the Government intend to provide to the rural areas for the exchange of O S currency ?

Dr G S Melkote I only mention the details of the accounts which lapsed in 1951-52 in Revenue Account. For further details the hon Member may compare the figures of Actuals given in the current year's Budget and the Budget Estimates for 1951-52.

Major Head	Lapsed Amount
8 State Excise Duties	O S Rs 25 00 lakhs
10 Forest	4 64
25 General Administration	11 95
86 Scientific Deptts	3 97
87 Education	5 08
88 Medical	12 01
42 Co operation	8 19
50 Civil Works	68 78
55 Superannuation Allow & Pensions	10 07
56 Stationery & Printing	4 88
57 Miscellaneous	84 62

Shri G Srinamulu What were the reasons for the lapse of these amounts?

Dr G S Melkote This pertains to 1951-52. If notice is given I shall find out and let the House know. It is difficult for me to answer it at present.

Shri V D Deshpande Will the hon Minister for PWD at least let us know as to why an amount of over Rs 68 lakhs was allowed to lapse?

Dr G S Melkote These figures pertain to 1951-52 when this Ministry was not in office.

سری ایم جی ای ڈی (PWD) کے لئے منظور ہونے والی
ٹینک رپیرس (Tank Repairs) کیلئے کتنا اوٹ سرنگ تھا ؟

Dr G S Melkote As I said earlier these figures pertain to 1951-52.

Shri M Buchiah I am only asking for information relating to 1951-52.

Dr G S Melkote This Ministry was not in office in 1951-52. If notice is given I shall obtain the information.

Shri V D Deshpande The Ministry was there at least for one month in 1951-52 is it? Much.

Dr G S Melkote But as I said I need not try to obtain the information.

Collection of Sales Tax

*451 (841) *Shri Ratanlal Kotecha* (12011) Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the sales tax is collected by the patels and putwans on the sales of live stock by the peasants?

(b) Whether any representation was made by the Congress M.L.A. of Bhui to the Sales Tax Commissioner to stop such illegal collection? and

(c) If so what action has been taken thereon?

Dr G S Melkote (a) The Government have authorised the Police Patels to collect sales tax from dealers in live stock. They however collect tax only from the dealers and not from the peasants.

(b) No such application was received either by the Commissioner or Dy. Commissioner of Sales Tax Department.

(c) In view of the answer to question (b) above this question does not arise.

The hon. Member has asked whether the Sales Tax Commissioner or Dy. Commissioner of Sales Tax has received any representation in this matter. I may add here that the Customs Commissioner has received such a representation and my attention was drawn to this matter. I have issued circulars previously on the subject. I have however again issued another circular today in this respect which I shall read out here so that the House may know its contents.

At the request of this Department instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue to all the Police Patels to collect sales tax on sale of cattle from the sellers.

Complaints are being received at this office that sales tax is being collected from small peasant who are neither dealers nor casual traders under the provisions of the Act.

The correct position as to from whom sales tax is to be collected is clarified below in accordance with the provisions of the Act which information may kindly be communicated to all concerned.

Dealers in cattle are liable to pay sales tax (1) Government on their turnover of sales provided their turnover is not less than Rs 7500 per annum. As per provisions of section 4 of the Act every dealer whose turnover for the year is not less than Rs 7500 and every casual trader whatever be his turnover for the year shall save as otherwise provided in this Act pay a tax at the rate of four paise in the rupee on so much of his turnover for the year as is attributable to transactions in goods other than exempted goods.

Casual trader means a person who in the period of assessment referred to in section 3 or in any year of assessment referred to in section 4 has not been regularly engaged in the business of buying selling or supplying goods in the Hyderabad State but has in such period or year been a party whether as principal or agent to occasional transactions of a business nature involving the buying selling or supplying of goods in the said State.

Hence persons who are neither regular dealers nor casual traders described above need not pay tax on their sales of cattle. It is now clear that peasants with their stray sales of cattle need not pay sales tax.

I think the whole matter is now clear.

سری کے راجندر دہانی (14-4) سرکولر جاری کر کے دیے گئے ہیں ؟

Dr G S Melkote : A circular was issued some months back, but again another circular has been issued today. This question arose in the last session of the Assembly and a Circular through the Revenue Department was issued then. Another circular was issued today.

भी रसमनाम को देना — अगर बिना वजह वगैरे पर वसूल किया गया है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इसको वापस देगी ? वहुलीकवार फटक फटकारी न बिना वजह वगैरे पर वसूल किया है बिनाकी एबी भी मौजूद है ।

Dr G S Melhot If it is proved that amounts have been collected improperly or illegally certainly they will be refunded

Shri V D Deshpande This is a common affair every where. I do not know whether it is the Sales tax Department or some other Department that collects but at the time of selling the cattle certain charge is collected. I do not know whether it is Sales tax Department or not.

Dr G S Melhot If the turnover of a sale is not more than Rs. 7500 per annum nobody need pay. In order to collect Sales tax from a person selling cattle he should be a dealer in cattle first and then the turnover should be above Rs. 7500 per annum. Otherwise no Sales tax will be collected. As the point is clear now the question of mis-understanding will not arise hereafter.

Fishes Caught by Fisheries Dept

*452 (009) *Shri Vamamao Deshmukh* (Munimabad General) Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstructions be pleased to state

(a) The quantity of fish caught by the Fisheries Department during 1952-53?

(b) The amount realised by their sales?

(निवृत्त कां बरत रीन स्ट्राना श्री देवीसिंह चौहान) — फिशरीज डिपार्टमेंट का काम फिश (Fishes) पकान का रही होता है। ब्रेडिंग (Breeding) का काम करता है।

(ब) कमान कमा रही होता है।

میری وی ڈی دسپانڈے (Breeding) کا کام کیا کرتا ہے؟

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — जिसके सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया है। आप पोटिच ब गो बता सकते हैं।

شری کے اسب وڈی (الکله) اصلاح سے جو مچھلیاں مرن اور مری جاتی ہیں ان کے لئے لائی جاتی ہیں؟

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — ईदराबाद में यहां पर एक फिश सेलिंग डिपार्टमेंट (Fish selling Department) का काम किया गया है। मछली पकके से फिशिंग करी जाती है।

شرعی معصومہ نسیم گھر مچھلیاں مچھلے کا طرح مچھلیاں دے گا دے گا؟
 کہا اس سے مربوطی بڑھنے کے علاوہ ڈارمٹ کی آمدوں کا راجہ کی؟

बी वेबीसिंग चौहान —वर वर मछलिया पट्टाचान का ठरीपा बिसरिय बय बिचा गया है कि बिसपर १ / ४ राया महिन के बकराचाव हुवा करते ब। हुयारे पाठ फिसर ब। स्टाय भी बितना नही ह कि ब हे वर वर पट्टाचाया जाय। और यदि बिस घरह न पट्टाचायी जाय तो मछलिया सटाव हो न न का भी बिसकाल होवा ह। बिसरिय वर वर पट्टाचान के ठरीके की जरूरत नही समझी गयी।

شری عبدالرحمن کہ آ مل مسربر سے وابہ ہیں کہ حا روں میں س
برمبلی بحیہ ہیں اوس سے راد سب محکمہ سکیف و سول کرنا ہے ؟

बी वेबीसिंग चौहान —बूचूय बिससे बाकिक है कि मछलिया वही किसम की होती ह और बसकी कीमत कम ज्यादा हुवा करती ह। केकिन मछलिये की तरफ से जो फिसर नेची जाती ह वह बास किसम की होती ह और बूचकी कीमत फिसरव होती ह।

سری رنگ راؤ دسمکھ (گکا کھر) امر ڈارمس میں کی کی کی
مھلایں ہیں ؟

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر اس سوال کے جواب کی ضرورت ہے
سری کے اس رٹلی ۱۵ رمل مسرکو معلوم ہے کہ کس قسم کی مھلی
رناہ دی ہی ہوں ہے ؟

बी वेबीसिंग चौहान —गोदीस व सो बवा बूचूया।

سری رنگ راؤ دسمکھ کا آ مل مسرکو معلوم ہے کہ مر ڈارمس کے
ڈا کس روزاہ مھلایں کھڑے ہیں ؟

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر اس سوال کے جواب کی ضرورت ہے
سری کو پی ڈی گنگار ڈی کا اس ڈارمس موکلاہ رامل (Cod Laver Oil)
کالا جانا ہے ؟

बी वेबीसिंग चौहान —काब किसम की मछली हुयारे यहा नही होती है बिसरिये छवाव
पवा नही होवा है।

Supply of Milk from Dairy Farm

*458 (610) *Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh* Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Where and to whom is the Milk of Humayat sagar Dairy Farm supplied ?

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Farm during 1952-53 ?

(c) The amount realised from the supply of milk during 1952-53 ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — (अ) किस विद्या जातना हासिल की सेवा मकल दी की किताब खरीदपुन काय स्टाफ

(बी) कब ह १९९९९ ४

(सी) हुन जान से ६३ ४२३८ स्पष्ट जान से १२ रिह हुन ।

श्री रामराज बेसमुख — सरनिक ब्यापारानो म गो ४२ गा गा ह बर रिता रिता सेर भवा जाता ह ? गा बाप जिसे ब तत गा गये ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — मिस्टरों का नामा हासिल की जागा गहु ११२ की हुन सेन १९५१-५२ म दिया गया बी मा १९५२ १३ म १२९७५ ती से रिता १३। ४ ३ ॥ पीछ ओर गोसेवा मकल को ३७ ६७८ ॥ ती कपराय ती त ती को १९७३४ पीछ हुन दिया गया ।

श्री रामनाराज बेसमुख — गो सेवा मकल को हुन सेन की सेवा गागा तति ब ता र पाली जाती ह ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — ये गो रदीयते ह मक गो य रही राजा सनगा गेता हय भुआ को सेते ह बिठना बहु प्रका ह ।

شری ۱۰ الرحمن دواہ رک ۵ - دو ۵ لی ۵ مے من ن ای کے حد

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — तुवरान हुन म गागी की नियवार पिती होती ७ यह तो मुझे मातूम नहीं है केकि जान की तरफ से ओ हुन सपगवी दिया जाता ७ बु ता ७ म पानी निस्त नहीं करते ।

श्री रामनाराज बेसमुख — मिनिस्टरो के घर रोगाग रिता रिता सेर हुन जाता है ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — बिची मिनिस्टर के घर दूर रही जात ।

श्री श्री रामनाराज बेसमुख — क्या बिची बम मक म से पर भवा जाता ह ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — कुछ मकरा की घरदारत जकर की कि कुछ कच्छा हुन और की मुनके घर पहुचा दिया जाय ।

श्री रामनाराज बेसमुख — क्या बिहीन दवाउ पूछा है के मुझम नहीं य ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — यह मुझ मातूम नहीं है ।

श्री रामनाराज बेसमुख — गो सेवा मकल को ओ हुन दिया जाता है मुझ पर क्या से ब्लक मार्केटिंग (Black Marketing) कर रहे ह ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — हमारे पास बीसी कोसी बिनामत नहीं आनी ।

श्री श्री हनुमतराय — क्या मिया हारवीन्ड को कुछ क्वेश्चन पूछी जाया ?

श्री रेबीलिंग चौहान — हास्टीट्स का पीठा यह है कि ये मसो का दूध खरीदते हैं क्योंकि इसका फट (Fat) का परसेन्ट (Percent age) ज्यादा होता है और हमारे पास नाबका दूध ज्यादा होता है। भित्ति मस का दूध हमारे पास होता है वह इन को पीना आसानी से देते हैं सब को दे के फिर हमारे पास मस का दूध ज्यादा नहीं होता।

श्री हनुमतराय हेलमन — क्या यह सही है कि जिसमें बेगारी मस का दूध पीती थी गांव का नहीं पीती थी जिसमें अनेक घर रोगात मस का दूध मंगा जाता था ?

श्री रेबीलिंग चौहान — यह सत्य है

Haryan Hostels in the State

*454 (587) *Shyamal Sangam Laxmi B* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The number of District hostels for Haryan in the State including the cities ?

(b) The strength of students in each hostel and the expenditure incurred on them ?

(c) The number of college students in the hostels ?

श्री रेबीलिंग चौहान — (क) मुख्यालय जिला में साइड बाय टाइट पाठ की तरफ से हो हास्टल (Hostels) बनाये जाते हैं उनकी संख्या मिला कर ४ है। औरंगाबाद आदिनाबाद बिबर बीड गुजबर्गा करीमनगर नांदेड महबूबनगर कुस्माबाद परमणी रामपुर जिन स्थानों में सबको के तहत सब हास्टल बनाया जाता है और कमिया के तहत गुजबर्गा में सब हास्टल बनाया जाता है।

(ख) जिले के बोर्ड की तरफ और सब किस तरफ है —

औरंगाबाद	२	बोर्ड सब ४२६३ रु की माह	
आदिनाबाद	३६	८८	
बिबर	५	११५५	
बीड	१८	३७८२	
गुजबर्गा	२	४ ११	सबको के तहत
करीमनगर	११		
नांदेड	७२	१६३७	
महबूबनगर	३४	८१५	
कुस्माबाद	१	२३१२	
परमणी	८२	१७७४	
रामपुर	३९	५१५	

सुवर्णा	१५	८८	उडकिया के सिम
स गारेबडी	१९	७९	
बरणस	५८		
नलसका	९७	२ १३	
हवराबाब	८८	२३ ६	उडको के सिम
	२	७ १	उडकियो के सिम

निमाभाबाब या विक्रमगाव म हास्टस १६० ० ।

मिटर क मूटी स्पीकर — (सी) का कमाव आता नहीं दिया ।

बी डेवीलिंग बीहान — हमारे पास दो फिफ्स बाये ह जुनम गाने हास्टस म तिसरे विद्यार्थी ह जिसका अन्य हिमा गही जाया गया ० ।

बीमली अल सक्नीबाबी — हास्टस म गो उम्मे रहते ह आने अपन विद्यार्थी गान के फिम क्या अच्छ सुपरिडकटस् ह ?

बी डेवीलिंग बीहान — हर हास्टस म आ सुपरिड सुपरिड दिया जाता है । या तो यह पहले से कहा होता ह केबिन अगर बहा ग हो सी सगा गरी ओहवेवार बहा रगा जाता ह ।

बीमली अल सक्नीबाबी — दो सी हास्टस म गेमी बहा सुपरिडन्ट गही ह । जिस बहा ह के उनके महुा मायाग का रहे ह गया बिसो गाने म कोबी शितामा आपने पास जायी ह ?

बी डेवीलिंग बीहान — हुमस के गान कोबी मिराया गी जायी ह ।

बीमली अल सक्नीबाबी — क्या मिन हास्ट स गे कान के फिम साग पैगा बाहु क बास्ट ट्रस्ट पत्र ही दे रहा ह या गवनमट भी कुछ उहायता दे रही ह ?

बी डेवीलिंग बीहान — गवनमट कुछ सहायता गही पर रही ह । गो भी जब होता ह वह थोड़ा कान्ट ट्रस्ट पत्र दे होता ह ।

شری داوری حسن (ط ۱۱) طام ۱۲ ن ب ک ما ل مام کر کے ؟

बी डेवीलिंग बीहान — एकायट का किराया तो ह । या गो बहा पूरी ताबाब उडको की नहीं होगी या पकिजन कुछ इन्टेरेस्ट (Interest) ग गेरी होगी । अगर बाकी ताबाब म सबके का जान तो हास्टस जरूर बायम करेगे ।

बी के अल मरसिहाराब (अजुम अनरर) — मिन हास्टस के फिम सरकारी मकानास ह या वे किराय के मकान म ह ?

बी डेवीलिंग बीहान — गवनमट विस्त्रिम अवेडेबल (Available) हो तो मुनको दिया गया ह । किंतु बहा मचा गही होगा बहा किराय पर मकान लिया जाता ह ।

श्री वे. बाल गुरुकुलराव — क्या हुकुमत जानती है कि जेठे भी हास्टल्स कुछ जगह ह जो अगर मकानों के बस रहे ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — हुकुमत को बिसका विम नही ह ।

श्री के. बाल गुरुकुलराव — क्या हुकुमत जानती ह कि यम्मत म जो ह स्टल ह पाह मकान नही ह सबके बरामदे म रहते ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — हुकुमत को बिसका विम नही ह

श्री शारदाजीबा मिश्रामवार (अयोग बनरजी) — बरुन म रात बोर्डिंग (Girls Boarding) ह बुधम टिपन सबकिया हरिजन सेक सभ से सर्टिफिकेट पार बि के हरि जन ह राबिज हो गयी ह । क्या वही कोबी बिकामत आपके पास आवी ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — हमारे पास बिकामत नही आवी ह ।

श्री रतनलाल शेरमा — क्या हुकुमत को बि न ह कि हरिजन हास्टल म हरिजन सबको को बरती अबमिसन (Admission) भिजती ह लेकिन साग बमार को कि हरिजन कास्ट स म भिज ह उनके सबको को बरती बरिजल स अबमिसन भिजती ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — बिा जातिवा का नाम बरुन कास्ट की फहरिज म जावा ह गुा सब के सबका को बिज हास्टल बराक बिजा जावा है भूमकिन ह बिजी हास्टल म बिजी सब कास्ट के सबको भी तावाय ज्यादा हो बीन भूमर कास्ट के सबको की कम हो ।

श्री बाल गुरुकुलराव — क्या यह सही ह कि बिज हास्टल म बमार के सबको को ज्यादा सरवा म बिजा जावा ह बीर सबो के सबको को नही बिजा जावा कम से बाराबर श्री बरुन देव शाहू भिविस्टर हुन ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — यह बिदुक्त गज ह

श्री बरुन देवजी (उदाहर) — क्या यह सही नही ह कि बिजारेबकी के हास्टल म बिज सरह को बावे होवो ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — बिजारेबकी हास्टल के बारे म मनाब पूछा तो बबब के सवा ।

श्री रतनलाल शेरमा — हास्टल सुपरिंटेंट को क्या सगबवाही बी जाती ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — गवनमट सवट (Government servant) न हो तो ओ सन माह्वार बिजा जावा ह । गवनमट सवट हो तो कुछ नही बिजा जावा ।

श्री रतनलाल शेरमा — क्या यह सही ह कि गवनमट सवट सुपरिंटेंट हो भी मुसना सब बाना पीना पटना नही पर मुसल ने होला ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — यह सही नही ह ।

श्री श्री हनुमतराव — क्या तो सुप्रीमट न है हरिया ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — सुप्रीमट होता आती नहीं है।

श्री श्री हनुमतराव — क्या हरिया सुप्रीमट ही सुप्रीमट था नहीं भिन्न रहे है ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — सुप्रीमट के नाम से जिस गलत रपसिटी (Capacity) की वकूत होती है और जून पर यह ता माहमन काली रिहरिती में असा बावनी भिन्ना हुआ नहीं।

श्री माधवराव निरंकर (होली रिज) — क्या यह सही है कि जून के अलग जात के नियमों पर धिया जाता है असा से सुप्रीमट टन्ट ध मुसलमान नियम टारि उरने ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — मन्त्र हासिल नहीं करते।

श्री माधवराव निरंकर — क्या यह सही है कि जून की रिहरिता टन्ट में जो सुप्रीमट है जो हुने बिज टन्ट से पसावे हु रिज नियम हैं और बिस्को जारे म रिहरिता असाक्त में भी पसा है ? और हुकुमा के पास क्या मसी मोसी धियाया बावी है ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — भूमागत के पास असी मोसी धियायत नहीं बावी है। अगर जानरेख मन्त्र धियाया रहे तो जरूरीता ही बावनी।

श्री माधवराव निरंकर — क्या यह सही है कि जून की रिहरिता टन्ट में 1973 के धिया जाता है जेमा बहा क टन्टो को पूरा बाज नी पसा तो नहीं धिया बावा ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — हुकुमा को धियाया धिया नहीं है।

श्रीमती जेत कनीबावी — रिहरिता टन्ट की वहा से टी टा बाज पर पसा रहे मसा बाज बिस्को टन्टो को पर सा म टन्ट में जरूरीक हो गी है । क्या बिस्को बाज हुकुमा के पास धियाया बावी है ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — मसी कोसी धियाया हुमाये बाज नहीं बा गी है।

Grant of Aid to private Hostels

*455 (588) *Shri Mata Sangam I amti Bai* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) Whether and if so how much aid Government are giving to private hostels in Haryana ?

(b) Whether there are any hostels for backward classes (Koyas Gond etc) and if so then location ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — गुरुक फास्ट फूड फंड से 10 प्रतिशत हास्टल्स चलाय जाते हैं। जब हरियन बाज के लगे हुमाये हास्टल्स में रहते हु हो बाज हास्टल्स देकनगामी (Jallogamse)

किय जाते हूँ कुल्की तारावर १४ हूँ मधनमठ बिनाको बिचीं तरहू की बिमबाप नहूँ बेती।
हरिजन लडके जो बड़ा रहते हूँ अनको १८ च-य मरता बिमबाप बीं गारी हूँ।

बीमती बल लखनीबाजी — य१८ खन अनको फण्ड के तिये दिय जाते हूँ या जान मे' तिय दिय जाते हूँ ?

बी बेबीसिंग बीहान — जान के तिय।

बीमती बल लखनीबाजी — क्या पबिपता कोबी पिनाया हुनमत के पास बाजी हूँ कि लडको के तिय बिदता कपवा दूर नही होता ?

बी 'ही बी बेधपाव — बम्बल महोदय अभी (री) या जमान गही गिला है।

बी बेबीसिंग बीहान — बिसम सवान बरा जलन रखा क्या हूँ तिय तिय बहू रहूँ क्या कोवा मोड बगरहूँ सबाड ट्रायींग (Scheduled tribes) म बरीय होते हूँ। ट्रायींग के तिय हनारे पाव कोबी हास्टल बावन गही किय गया हूँ म मरता जमाबाज् ने तिय गुलनगी म बक हास्टल बगमा जाता हूँ

बीमती बाबाताजी बाबनारे — काय जानरेबल मिनिस्टर साय बाजीर की हरिजन मण्डले महापचीय मुके हास्टल बम्बे राहूँ सकलात बापि साय बिबा बड बातीम्मा मुगना बरोबर राहूँया बल नाही हूँ बापनाका माहीत बाहे बाय ?

बी बेबीसिंग बीहान — याचे सगर बी अगोबरय बिनेके जाहे अनबुधिआ जातीमर्धे क्या क्या बातीची हरिजन म्हुपून बलन केनेकी जाहे त्या सय बातीम्मा मुगना या हास्टल सवपून प्रवेड बिबा बातो रणापिल बसे जगू बाकेस की यात काही बिशिप्ट जातीम्मा मुकाचे बास्त प्रमान बडेन व काहीचे कमी बसेल परंतु फलत महापचीय मुगना यात बास्त प्रवेड निग बाबा बसे सरकारचे मुळीय बोरण नाही

बीमती बाबाताजी बाबनारे (बिजापूर) — बकमेकाना बिबम्माया क्या ठिकाणी प्रल यतो त्या ठिकाणी सव्यासूचवठेचा प्रल थुना राहूँतो बाबा ठिकाणी महार भुने माय बिबा सय बातीम्मा मुगना बिबल नाहीत व त्याम्माबरोबर राहूँयासही सगर नचदात हे बापनाका माहीत बाहे काय ?

बी बेबीसिंग बीहान — हुकूमत की पाकिरी बहू हूँ कि सय बादियो के लडने जेक जगहूँ मिस्कर रहे।

बी बी हुनमताराव — कोवा बीर मोड बाती के लडको के तिय हास्टल कयो गही कोले तय ?

बी बेबीसिंग बीहान — हास्टल डिफन के बाब बलन की बिम्बेवादी मेरी हूँ। कयो गही निकले बिचके तिय मुछ गही कहा जा सकला।

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान - हुशुनद को जिसकी बिलाना नहीं है ।

High Schools in Hyderabad

*456 (015) *Shri Ratan Lal Kotecha* Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The standard wise strength of boys and girls studying in Madani Aliya Masjid and Girls High School and Mahbub Aliya Girls High School in Hyderabad separately ?

(b) The fees charged for each standard in these institutions ?

(c) The percentage of scholarships awarded in these schools ?

(d) The total income and expenditure of the above institutions ?

(e) The academic qualifications of the Head Master of the above mentioned schools ?

(f) Whether the Government intend to effect economy in the expenditure of these institutions ?

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान - (ब) से (जी) तक के सवालगत के जवाब में जो उत्तर दिए गए हैं बटल पर रख गए हैं । और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिसमेंसे उनको की तायाव और जगह जिस जो जगह दिया जाता है वह बताता काफ़ी होना चाहिए बस कम । सबीधिया एक हायरस्कूल में कमिटी की स्टांग (Strength) ७ ३ है और १२२ २८ मुमका जग है । और २५ कम फीस के तौर पर मिलते हैं ।

महबुबिया एक हायरस्कूल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ (Total Strength) ११९ है मुमका जग १३६ ३८२ ४ और टोटल इनकम (Total income) ४ ४९ २५२ ८९ है ।

मगरसे आतिना हायरस्कूल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ ३४४ है । मुमका जग ४ ८११७४ टोटल इनकम (Total income) ४२८ कम फीस के तौर पर होता है । यह मुका गलत के हायरस्कूल सेक्शन (High school Section) के लिए । अब प्राथमरी सेक्शन के लिए देखिए बड़ा टोटल स्ट्रेंथ मुमका ३४३ है जग ३६ ३१९ ९ है और टोटल इनकम १९४४५ है ।

(क) के जवाब में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्कुलो के लिए एक ऐकनामिक कमटी (Economic Committee) गुरुर की गयी थी । मुमका या रिक्वायिस्ट कि ये मुमके बिना पर यहां के कलरावात कम फीस गये हैं और २१ फीस से लेकर ४ फीस तक मुमका को बर्षे या वह पहले से कम हो गया है ।

سرعی شاه جہاں سک ان دن میں پاس ہوئے وال کی کیا کمی ہے ؟

(Not Answered)

(c) If not whether the Government intend to open 7th Standard class in the next academic year ?

(d) Whether the Government would provide adequate and qualified staff including a graduate Head Mistress for the above school ?

Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (c) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

(c) Orders were issued even last year to open the 7th class in this school but this could not be done since 18 students were not forthcoming as required by the rules. Instructions have been issued again to open the 7th class during the academic year 1953-54

(d) The school has sufficient staff and a new post of Rs 95 155 was sanctioned for the academic year 1952-53. A graduate lady teacher in the grade of Rs 150 225 will be posted to this school when the status of the school is raised to that of a full fledged middle school

Cancellation of License

*458 (611) *Shri Ankushrao Ghare* (Patur) Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether the licenses of some merchants of Patur market were cancelled for deceiving the agriculturists by paying prices lower than the market prices during 1952 ?

(b) Whether they are conducting their business still ?

(c) If so why ?

Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The aggrieved traders have submitted a petition to Government and provided securities. Their petition is under consideration

Collection of Market Fee

*459 (612) *Shri Ankushrao Ghare* Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) The amount of market fee collected in Patur Market during 1952 ?

(b) What part of the expenditure is the burden of the agriculturists?

▼ *Shri Datt Singh Chauhan* (a) About Rs. 1000

(b) Rs. 7500

Registration of Industry

*160 (17) *Shri Lumbaj Mulhraj* Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the persons engaged in business industry in Amritsar in Patoda Taluq have applied to the Government for help because of fall in prices due to the slump?

(b) Whether the residents of Amritsar in Patoda Taluq applied to the Government for registration of their industries under Co-operative Act?

(c) If so what action has been taken thereon?

Minister for Commerce & Industries (Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanekar)

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of the Registrar Co-operative Societies.

Stores in Stationery Department

*461 (818) *Shri Amburao Chare* Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) The opening stock of the stores in the Stationery Department during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) From which company stationery is purchased?

(c) Who inspects the stores?

(d) The closing stock of the year 1952-53

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanekar (a) In the year 1951-52 the opening stock of the Stationery Stores was of the value of Rs. 547 680 12 5 and in year 1952-53 it was Rs. 525 883 5 0

(b) Annual indent for the stationery requirements is sent to the Director C & I and purchases are made by Central Stores Purchase Dept through tenders. In 1952-53 the order for stationery articles was placed by the Central Stores Purchase with 62 firms on the basis of lowest quotations.

(c) Previously Accountant General's Office used to make annual inspection of stores but since Accountant General has stopped the inspection of stores inspection is now made by the departmental officers other than the Officer in charge of the Stationery Stores.

(d) The annual account has not been closed as yet so it is not possible to furnish the closing stock for the year 1952-53.

Factories Closed in the State

*464 (613) *Shri I. K. Shroff* (Ranchi). Will the hon. Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state:

(a) The number of factories closed in the State after 1948?

(b) The number of workers employed in these factories before they were closed?

(c) How much Government money was invested in these factories in the shape of shares, loans and guarantees?

(d) The reasons for the closure of the factories?

(e) The steps taken by the Government to reopen them?

Shri Vinayak Rao Indulalan (a) 18 factories were closed down after 1948.

(b) The total number of workers employed in them was 1761.

(c) Government money invested in the shape of shares in three of the factories is O S Rs. 1,35,125 and in the shape of loans in six of the factories is O S Rs. 9,95,000 and I G Rs. 15,00,000.

(d) The reasons for closure were:

(i) Financial stringency and adverse market conditions in 30 cases.

(ii) Cancellation of the licence in one case and

(iii) Migration of proprietors to Pakistan in seven cases.

(e) Government have no statutory powers to force the employers to reopen the factory except in a case of lock out at the time of referring an industrial dispute to the Industrial Tribunal.

Electricity for Madug

109 (71) *Shri C. Hanumanth Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be good enough to state—

What is the cost of electrifying Madug?

Shri Mohan Venu Jagu. The cost of electrifying Madug is estimated at O.S. Rs. 20 lakhs.

Length of Road

100 (271) *Shri C. Hanumanth Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be good enough to state—

(a) The present length mileage of road under the following heads—

(i) Canal (ii) Metad (iii) Main (iv) Branch whether

(b) The annual district wise expenditure on them in maintenance for the last five years.

Shri Mohan Venu Jagu. (a) The required information is furnished in the statements placed on the table of the House.

(b) Statement showing the annual district wise expenditure on maintenance of roads since five years is also placed on the table of the House.

Statement of Talukwise length of Roads in Hyderabad district

Sl N	Name of Taluka	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D Roads										Total		Security for weather roads Can be constructed since 1930			
		Metal		Masonry		Cement Concrete		Tar									
		M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	
1	Shahabad	80	2	11								20		11			
2	West Taluk	54	1	180	85	1	206	46	116	11	+	272	14	+	154		
3	East Taluk	1	6	220	4	6	249	8	449			65	4	98"	2		
4	Ilrahimpetam		4	428	19	3	370					25	0	43	50		
5	Medchal	32	1	124					201			20		515			
Total		168	7	373	89	2	255	63	2	296	11	+	272	298	56	2	

Statement of Talukna Length of Roads in Wanang district

Srl No	Name of Taluk	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS										Total		Security for weather roads constructed since 1950 A.D.			
		Metal		Masonry		Cement Concrete		Total									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Warangal	94	4			1	4	280	101	0	30	5	0	0	0		
2	Pakhal	19	4	9	0	39				4	401	101		0			
3	Mulug	25	1	50						0	400	140	4	0			
4	Mahabubabad	4		4	1	50						10	0	0			
5	Khamman	1	0	145						1	145	40	0	0			
6	Madhura	104	3	204						1	90	0	0	0			
7	Palwancha	30	1	915						40	314	100	4	0			
8	Yellandu	8		487						0	0	1	0	0			
Total		451	4	34	06	4	09	1	4	280	489	0	212	045	0		

Statement of Total cost of the gth f Roads Karanmangar District

S No. Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS									
	M tal		U tal		C tal		T tal		Security for work on these roads	
	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P
1 Karanmangar	86	0	00	1	0		103		980	22
Jactal	41		44		310		4	1	600	151
3 Smaila	4	0	343		3	1	43	1	91	77
4 Soltanabad	60	1	44	0	4	442	60	6	16	20
5 Mahadeopur	1	3					1	3	215	0
6 Parikal	4		31				4		31	76
7 Himmorabad	49	4	0	14	0	0	6	4	790	
T tal	909	1	371	30	0	3	30		1973	571

Statement of Tabular Length of Roads in Mahabubnagar District

S N	Name of taluq	Classification of P W D Roads										Total	Security for weather roads				
		Metal		Masonry		Cement Concrete							Total		Total		
		M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft		M	Ft	M	Ft	
1	Achampur			3	0	100						3	0	110	0	4	0
	Atmakur	14	0	0	0	0	0	100				41	100				
3	Kabakurthi	3	4	0		4	0					80	0	0	4	0	0
4	Kollapur	11	6	0	16		0					28	0				
5	Mahabubnagar			280	0		4					26		94			
6	Malital	30	0	0	40		40					70		4			
7	Nagarkurnool	9		0	19	1	0					48	3	0		4	0
8	Pargi	3		30								4		20	14	4	0
9	Shadnagar	80		0	1	0	806					00		86			
10	Wanaparthy	40	0	0	1	4	0					48	4	0			
Total		498	8	40	194		881					498	491	180		4	0

Statement of Tabular Lengths of Road in Nalgonda District

Sd	Name of taluq	Classification of Roads										T tal		Security Fair Weather Roads			
		Metal					Masonry										
		M	P	Ft	M	F	M	Pt	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	P	Ft
1	Bansarpet	16	2	0							16	0	202	0	0	0	
2	Nalgonda	90	7	122	11	0	0				102	182	11	4	0	0	
3	Suryapet	61	0	15	2	1	218				64	7	131	180	0	0	
4	Himmatnagar	40	8	378							40	8	228	211	2	0	
5	Deverakonda	09	4	846	20	8	280				84	628	119	0	0	0	
6	Miryalguda	4	4	0	9	6	312				64	2	312	208	0	0	
7	Jangaon	43	2	200	22	0	2				2	202	143	0	0	0	
8	Bhongir	49	0	0	8	1	290				1	290	14	0	0	0	
Total		265	2	496	140	2	40				506	1	93	179	0	0	

Statement of Taluqqas Lengths of Roads in Adilabad District

S N	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS										Total		Security fair weather roads			
		Metal		Masonry				Cement concrete									
		M	F	M	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft
1	Normal	48	4	880							48		880				
2	Booth	88	1	141							88	1	141				
3	Khanapur	20	6	0							20	6	0				
4	Utnoo	20	"	336							20	"	336				
	Kurwat																
6	Adilabad	23		8							23		8				
7	Laxetupet	66	0	0							66	0	0				
8	Chunoor	66	2	470							—		470				
9	Asifabad	44		190							44		190				
10	Rajura	16	0	330							16	0	330				
11	Sarpur																
Total		300	0	99							300	0	99				

Statement of Totalness Length of Roads in Nizamabad District

S No	Name of Taluqs	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS												Security Fair Wea ther Roads			
		Metal			Masonry			C Concrete			Total			M	F	Ft	Ft
		M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft				
1	Kamareddi	65	5	988	8	4	140				64	1	373				
2	Arnur	49	0	100	0	1	140				49	1	300				
3	Nizamabad	100	7	413	1	7	240				103	6	533				
4	Bodhan	100	2	544							100		49				
5	Banswada	79	0	180	11	3	31				83	3	395				
6	Yellareddy	30	7	140							30		140				
Total		418	209	200	0	00					430		414				

Statement of Talukwise Length of Roads in Medak District

CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS																		
Sl N	Name of Taluk	Metal		Moram				C Concrete				Total				Security for war their roads		
		M	F	M	Ft.	M	F	M	Ft.	M	F	M	F	M	F			M
1	Villarebad	96	40	0	4	0												
	Medak	18	6	4														
8	Siddipet	28	1	268														
4	Gajwal	12	198															
	Sangareddi	21	0	122														
6	Arbhole	81	4	200														
7	Narasapur		0	0														
Total		229	1	128	0	4	0											

Statement of Tabularwise Length of Roads in Bannagar District.

Sd. N	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS														Security Fair Wea ther Roads			
		Metal		Masonry				C Concrete				Total				Ft.	M	F	Ft.
		M	F	Ft.	M.	F	Ft.	M.	F	Ft.	M.	F	Ft.	M.	F				
1	Raebur	80	1	880			2	0	408		68	0	188						
2	Manvi	80	2	0	14	4	0				94	0	0						
3	Deraing	26	0	0	2	0	0				28	0	0						
4	Alampur	18	0	408	5	0	62				18	0	468						
5	Gadwal	1	0	0	10	0	0				11	0	0						
6	Lengaugur	79	1	543	24	0	0				103	1	543						
7	Gangawain	82	4	0	27	0	080				50	4	880						
8	Kutbagi	29	2	80	4	0	0				43	2	80						
9	Kopbal	16	0	456	12	0	0				28	0	456						
10	Yalburga				29	0	0				29	0	0						
11	Sindhmoor	69	6	136	0	0	0				62	0	185						
Total		416	2	630	128	2	892	2	6	408	048	4	10						

Statement of Talukwise length of Roads in Bidar District

Sl. N	Name of Taluk	CLASSIFICATION OF PWD ROADS												Security for Weather roads		
		Metal			Masonry			Concrete			T tal					
		M	P	Ft	M	P	Ft	M	P	Ft	M	P	Ft	M	P	Ft
1	Zaburabad	25	0	0									25	0	0	
2	Hannabad	45	4	230	3	4	0						2	0	230	
3	Bidar	23	"	0									23	"	0	
4	Bhaltri	40	0	0									40	0	0	
5	Sandpur	3	3	0									3	3	0	
6	Udgr	23	1	0									23	1	0	
7	Ahmedpur	55	2	297									55	"	297	
8	Nilanga	13	6	0									13	6	0	
9	Narayanabad	0	0	0	3	6							3		0	
Total		137	0	57	1	2							137	2	57	

Statement of Tabularwise Length of Roads in Gulbarga District

S No	Name of Tlnq	Classification of P W D Roads										Total	Security Bear						Weather Roads con- structed since 1950
		Metal			Masonry			C Concrete					Weather Roads con- structed since 1950						
		M	P	Pt	M	P	Pt	M	P	Pt	M		P	Pt	M	P	Pt		
1	Gulbarga	109	2	168				2	6	197	111	7	850						
2	Alnad	12	2	240							12	2	240						
3	Aguliyar	21	2	0							22	2	0						
4	Andola (Jewarga)	41	5	358							41	5	358						
5	Sholapur	60		0							60	2	0						
6	Yadgir	56	2	0	16	2	0				2		0						
7	Kodargal	88	2	648	9	0	0				47	2	648	36	0	0			
8	Chitapur	10	2	0							10	2	0						
9	Salem	19	7	0							19	7	0						
10	Tandur	9	2	0							9	2	0						
11	Chuncholi	9	4	0							9	4	0	8"	0	0			
12	Shorapur	66	6	0	12		0				79	3	0						
Total		476	2	89	37	7	0	2		19"	616	6	276	73	0	0			

Statement of Tabular Length of Roads in Arrangabad District

Sl. No.	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS												Total length			Security Pair					
		Metal						Masonry						C Concrete			Length			Wear her Roads		
		M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt
1	Pariban	43	2	140													47		140			
2	Gangapoor		6	791														6	791			
3	Venjaapoor			16													3		16			
4	Kannad			764													3		764			
5	Arrungabad	85	6	119							4	1	304	89			3	3	305			
6	Silloo	53	3	50													3	3	50			
7	Khulidabad	14	1	566													5		580			
8	Ambad	29		10													3		10			
9	Bhokardan	73	4	285													3	3	288			
10	Jalna	20	0	40							1	3	300	6	3	9						
Total		40	3	144							4	304	490						698			

Sir *Pratap Singh* *Parbhani District*

Sd Name of Taluqa	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS										Secondary Fair Ways other Roads		
	M Tal		Moram		Concrete		T Tal						
	M	F	M	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	T
1 Parbhani	11			0				11		0			
2 Guntur	33			24				33		24			
3 Partoor	4	0	64					4	0	64			
4 Pathri	2			259				2		259			
5 Hingoli				0	614					614			
6 Male				440						440			
7 Harnath	34			155				34		155			
1 1 1	1			571				183	0	571			

Statement of Tabular Length of Roads in Osmansabad District

Sl No	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF PWD ROADS												No units Far W the Road tr ted since 1940
		Met		Masonry		C C concrete		Total length		No units Far W the Road tr ted since 1940				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1	Osmansabad	26		806						6	806			
	Tuljapur	26	2	27				26						
3	Onsargh	46		260	3	200		1	1	460				
4	Ausa	23		0				8		0				
	Latur	41	0	0				41	0					
6	Kallam	36	-	200				6	3	90				
	Bheem	-		430						430				
5	Parunda	3		5						3				
Totals		274	4	1300	3	200				3	1300			

Statement of Totals as Length of Road in the District

Sl. No.	Tal. q	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS												Totals		Securities Paid in W. of Road (Contractual)	Total
		Metalled		Masonry		Gravel		Earth		Total							
		M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft		
1	Nanded	80	0	371						30	0	371					
2	H. Rajawade	14	4	200						14	4	200					
3	Dehu	21	0	400						1	0	400					
4	Bilal	40	0	400						40	0	400					
5	K. Vidya	58	7	114						36	7	404					
6	Mudhol	21		10						6		10					
Total		188	1	500						188	1	500					

Statement of T. Ingonne Length of Road Blh District

S N	Name	T buq	CLASSIFICATION										P W D Road		Total	See note 1 or 2 th K 1
			Metal		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	Blh		34	0	619								4	1	1	
2	Geora		3		41									41		
3	Mir Laguda		14	0	0								14	0	0	
4	Momin bad		3		160								3		160	
5	Karj		3		0								3		0	
6	Achit		3	0	0	0	3						30	3		
Paroda			30	0	309										309	
Total			300	3	99								64	1	641	

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung (a) Yes

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,100 has been paid in excess to Shri Muza Mahabul Beg.

(c) Only a sum of Rs. 1,100 is due to him in the Contract No. (Shri Muza Mahabul Beg).

(d) Yes. It is proposed to entrust the work to a major contractor to get it completed at the earliest.

Repairs to Tanks

(104 (807) **Shri C. Sreenanulu** Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The number of tanks with their villages repaired in Karimnagar districts during 1952-53?

(b) The number of tank that will be repaired in the 1953-54 before the rainy season commences?

(c) Whether any representation was made this year for the restoration of Oona Chennu tank, Vilasagar village, Rampeta tank of Kaleswaram village and the breached tank at Velkeshwaram in Mantlani taluk?

(d) The total number of breached tanks in Mantlani taluk?

(e) The number of tanks under repairs and the amount sanctioned for the same in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung (a) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in Special Programme to be completed by the end of June 1953 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in the Special Programme to be repaired by the end of June 1953 is also placed on the table of the House.

(c) A representation regarding repair of Oona Chennu Vilasagar and Rampeta tank of Kaleswaram was made but no representation has been received regarding the breached tank at Velkeshwaram.

(d) 86

(e) 5 tanks costing Rs. 18,765 are included in the Special Programme in 1952-53 and works started. 7 tanks estimated to cost Rs. 62,821 are proposed to be repaired during 1953-54.

Special Programme of repairs to damaged tanks in Kariannagar District during 1952-58

No.	Name of tank	Village	Area in a	Amount of estimate
1 Kariannagar Taluq				
1	Petha Cher	Chil	8.0	21.00
2	Kotha Kal	Chil	10.0	1.00
3	Elipora Cher	Kandipal	17.0	7.70
4	Elipora Large	Chil	17.0	10.00
5	Petha Cher	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
2 Parikhal Taluq 1952-58			1.00	51.00
1	Rama Lingam Voth	Kandipal	5.0	10.00
3 Shikhar Taluq 1952-58				
1	Devig Sathan	Gandipal	10.0	1.00
2	Elipora	Petha	10.0	1.00
3	Petha Cher	Kandipal	17.0	10.00
4	Kotha Cher	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
5	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
4 Taluk of Taluk 1952-58				
1	Elipora	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
2	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
3	Mohammed Sahib	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
4	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
5	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
6	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
7	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
8	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
9	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
10	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
11	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
12	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00
13	Devig Sathan	Kandipal	10.0	1.00

Special Programme of repairs to branched tank

Karunnagar Dist during 1968-69

Sl N	Name of tank	Village	Area in Acres	Amount of estimate
5. Jalgaon Taluka, 1968-69				
1	Haridra G. C.	Haridra	77.30	87100
2	Pandhara G. C.	Pandhara	52.00	27200
6. Nandgaon Taluka, 1968-69				
1	Chandrapur G. C.	Chandrapur	14.00	2500
7. Nandgaon Taluka, 1968-69				
1	Tegmura G. C.	Tegmura	90.10	9920
8. Nandgaon Taluka, 1968-69				
1	Kotha G. C.	Kotha	190.00	4,800
2	Pandhara G. C.	Pandhara	10.28	1,470
3	Ona G. C.	Ona	100.00	2,800
4	Gada G. C.	Gada	14.00	1,11
5	Ona G. C.	Ona	61.10	8,040

Special Programmes of reports to be made in the Karimnagar District during 1958-59

No.	Name of the	Village	Area	Amount of estimate
1. Karimnagar Taluk				
1	Chowli C. I.	Himmap	80-0	1,000
2	Miyam Ch.	Ch. (Kollapalli)	100-0	8,000
3	Ch. n. C. I.	Yppu Mallai	40-0	1,500
	Maellu C. I.	Malpu	17-0	8,000
5	Damm C. I.	Hannabod	11-00	1,000
6	Needi C. I.	Langton	10-0	5,000
7	Kannur C. I.	Pothupally	15-0	9,000
8	N. in Ch.	Gangpalli	18-0	8,000
9	N. in C. I.	I	20-0	7,000
10	C. C. I.	I	17-0	000
11	C. C. I.	Bombali P. m.	0-0	5,000
12	On. C. I. & M. I.	C. I. I. I.	210-10	10,000
13	N. in C. I.	I	50-0	10,000
14	N. in C. I.	C. I. I.	70-0	1,000
15	T. I. C. I.	C. I. I. I.	00	10,000
16	O. C. I.	K. I.	70-0	1,000
17	B. I. M. I. C. I.	D. I.	200-0	20,000
18	I. in C. I.	I	100-0	20,000
P. I. I. I. I.				
1	N. in C. I.	M. I.	10	5,000
	I. in C. I. & M. I.	I. I. I.	100	10,000
3	M. in C. I. & M. I.	P. I. I.	200-7	9,000
4	I. in C. I. & M. I.	I. I. I.	111-0	10,000
	P. I. I. C. I.	M. I.	90-0	11,000
	P. I. I. C. I.	H. I.	90-0	11,000
2. Sultanabad Taluk				
1	I. in C. I.	N. I.	20-0	000
2	Dojanna C. I.	P. I. I. I.	100-0	6,000
3	P. I. I. I. C. I.	G. I. I. I.	80-0	11,000

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5	V e c u m C i	K a e l a p u	05 0	0 000
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6	M a r e n a k u l a C i	H o t i a p r i l l i	10 0	0 000
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7	K u m a r a t C i	P o t h u r e d d i p e t	10 02	1 000
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8	H a v i C i	A b e l p u	1 18	0 000
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9	M a l l a C h e r u	V i m a	20 0	0 000
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10	L i n g u n C i	L r u d a p a l l i	20-0	0 000
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11	K k k a r a C u n t	P a h a n o o r	10 18	0 000
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12	M a l l a K i	S a l m o u r	50 80	0 000
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13	O o r a C h e r u	B r a p a d i l l i	118 15	15 000
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8 J u g a n d T o b y

1	P e c h a r a m C u n t a	K o l l e d u	82-10	0 000
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2	T u r u m a l C u n t a	C h i m a p u r	20-22	0,400
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3	B H P a c h e r i a C h e r u	V e l g u a d a	88-18	10 000
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4	N e g u l a C u n t a	d o	80 0	0,000
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5	L o y a C u n t a	G o l l e h o t a	80-0	0,000
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6 S t r a f f i l e 2 b y

1	K o t h a C h e r u	B o n n a p a l l i	80 0	10 000
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2	L R N H C i	F u n p a t	01 13	13 000
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3	M a l a C i	S r i k o n d a	8 0	0 000
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4	K H C h u	A d v i l l i n y	50 0	0 000
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5	P h a m C i	d	80 0	1 000
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proposal under consideration to inaugurate the Industrial Schools at Narmad and Narmadabad and to open Technical High School at Narmadabad which is only 10 mile away from Narmad. No final decision has, however, been taken yet on the matter.

Isbest v. Control Company

101 (83) *Shri Syed Akhtar Hossain* (Jaunpur) Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

The reasons for handing over the selling agency of the Hyderabad Ashok Cement Co. managed by the Industrial Trust Fund to Best & Co. Ltd.

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyakankar (M.S.) Mr. Hossain were appointed as the selling Agents by the previous management for the Madras and Hyderabad areas. This is a matter within the competence of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Influx of Europeans

102 (81) *Shri Syed Hassan* (Hyderabad City) Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the steady influx of Europeans in Hyderabad Industries since Police Action?

(b) If so what is the proportion of the foreign capital in different Industries of the State?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyakankar (a) Except in the case of one or two industries on which Government have no control the number of Europeans employed has decreased considerably.

(c) This information is not available.

Payment of Earnest Money

103 (85) *Shri Syed Akhtar Hossain* Will the hon. Minister for Commerce & Industries be pleased to state

Whether the Bula Bros. have paid the earnest money of Rs. 50 lakhs as stipulated under the Transfer Agreement of Supur Paper Mill and Sir Sakinagar?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyakankar This payment has not yet become due.

210 7th April 1938 *Unstarred Questions and Answers*
Advances by Co-operative Societies

107 (100) *Shri Gangula Bhoomiah* (Melpally) Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Society of Melpally advanced some funds to Shri Rajan and Shri Krikam Ganga Ram of Melpalli for opening a Aditi shop?

(b) If so how much and on what terms?

(c) Whether any security has been taken in the above persons?

(d) Whether Government are aware that the said persons are utilising the funds also for their private business?

Shri Devi Singh (Chauhan) (a) No. Shri Kulkarni Gangaram worked as partner with the I. A. C. A. Melpalli in the Aditi shop opened by the I. A. C. A. Shri Rajan's house was taken on rent for the shop and he had nothing to do with the business.

(b) Shri Kulkarni Gangaram got 80 % share of the net profit as a partner.

(c) He has now been declared as insolvent. The shop is being closed and necessary action is being taken to recover a sum of Rs. 5,000 which he owes excluding the share of the I. A. C. A. in the net profit.

(d) The Government is not aware of it.

Business of the House

Mr. Deputy Speaker It is now 4 O'Clock and the question hour is over. Now Shri V. D. Deshpande.

Shri V. D. Deshpande Mr. Speaker Sir, I present a petition signed by Shri B. Naasing Rao, General Secretary, All Hyderabad Students Union and above 2,000 other students from various schools of Bhongir, Nalgonda, Medak, Adilabad, Khammam, Aurangabad etc. regarding the recent decision of the H. S. C. Board and the Osmania University Senate in increasing the minimum marks for admission into Colleges.

The Board of Higher Secondary Education, Government of Hyderabad and the Senate of the Osmania University have recently made a decision vitally affecting the interests of the students. These bodies have fixed a minimum of 85% on an average for admission into Colleges and 88% for promotions.

The petitioners submit that this decision curtails the right of education and restricts it. While the minimum for the promotion has been raised from 70 % to 81% that for admission to colleges has been fixed at 85 %. Thus a certain section of those who have been declared eligible for the services have however been denied the right to continue their studies.

Secondly the petitioners say that this is all the more paradoxical in the light of the fact that those obtaining 85% are considered eligible for shouldering the responsibilities of administration whereas they are not allowed to join the colleges.

The petitioners further say that the restriction for admission of science students is very much greater. A minimum of 40% in science and 50 % in elementary mathematics for those whose optional subject is not mathematics has been prescribed for admission to science colleges. The petitioners submit that it seems incongruous that while Government and leaders should be emphasising the need for scientific and technical bias in education and calling for more technicians etc. for the implementation of its various programmes of development though these very facilities should be denied to them before. The petitioners further say that they can't understand how and why the Government which deprecates the tendency of bookishness in their institutions should by its very policy force young men to an illis education of dubious value in the employment market. The petitioners further say that this will result in huge scale unemployment and Government shall have to face it.

Lastly the petitioners refer to the various facilities which are being denied to the students like lack of adequate laboratory library and text book and hostel facilities the demoralising effect of an uncertain economic situation resulting in poverty at home for many a student the overcrowding of class rooms lack of accommodation facilities in schools and colleges the financial worries of students who can neither pay their fees nor buy their text books the increasing tendency for students to take part time jobs or tuitions to meet the terrific burden of increased tuition and examination fees and increased cost of text book and apparatus etc. and request the Government to review the position. The petitioners further say that the sector of education such as all of them would desire has in an expanding democratic and progressive education.

Finally the petitioners submit that the Government be pressed upon so that the present artificial and unwarranted

distinction amongst promoted students be withdrawn the minimum for promotion be maintained at 80% and the restriction of college admission be withdrawn they therefore request that the Government be pressed upon so that a sound foundation for a healthy educational system be laid by immediately increasing the number of colleges all over the State and greater budgetary allocations for education so that better hostel and building accommodation reduced fees etc come within the realm of practical possibilities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The petition which has been presented by Shri V. D. Deshpande is referred to the Committee on petitions.

Before we proceed to the next item of business I should like to stress upon the need for taking less time by the hon. Members. I would fix the time limit at half an hour. Otherwise I am afraid many hon. Members will not be able to take part in the discussion.

L A Bill No 1 of 1953 the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

Shri Pratap Reddy (Wangpally): Mr. Speaker Sir, A very important bill has been brought before this House and we have to consider it seriously on its own merits. Some nice epithets like anti farmer and pro landlord have been given to this bill. Give a dog a name and hang it that seems to be the idea behind the criticisms. If that be so we have nothing to do with them. In this matter I feel that we have to rise above our political leanings and party affiliations. During the elections several political parties raised so many slogans regarding land reforms. But now I am of the view that we have to consider this bill in a dispassionate manner with an Agricultural bias.

First of all we have to see what the National Planning Commission of India says about this. It has given many questions amongst which the following are relevant to my contentions. The Commission directed that as far as 1901-1947-48 landholders are concerned there should be four limitations.

(1) No retrospective effect should be given to this reform.

(u) There should be no disturbance of the present holdings

(iii) There should be no touching of joint family and succession under the coming State Duty Act

(iv) There should be no restrictions on occupants busy with reclamations

The chief contention is that the efficient food production should be encouraged to the utmost extent. After the partition of India the food situation in India deteriorated to a considerable extent so much so that most of our finance is swallowed by importation of foodgrains and by rehabilitation. In these circumstances the only one important contention with which we have to judge the present bill is whether it helps or retards the increased production of food grains. There are no doubt certain defects in this bill of which I am afraid the increase of food production is not helped as much as it is desired. The opinions of the leading economists of the country and of those who are specialists in agriculture are to be considered foremost. It is unfortunate that the land reform has been taken up first while other professions are not similarly touched. The Planning Commission has noted down such necessity and has given a directive that sooner or later similar reforms should be made in other sectors of income also. The land reforms will certainly lend the way in that direction.

We have to see whether wholesale drastic reforms have paid good dividends. In this we have to take note of the effects of the land reforms carried out in Russia and China. In Russia collectivisation of land was carried out. The people who were hereditarily attached to their lands were not willing to put with them and force was applied in such cases. After several years of the working of this scheme the Russians claim that they achieved their planning targets. But at what cost? At the cost of the loss of millions of human lives and millions of animal lives and untold loss of investments. Even now we don't exactly know what really is happening behind the iron curtain. China has been advertising its achievements to a very great extent but the figures in the Chinese Government publication of *The People's China* speak otherwise. The Chinese could not produce even that which they produced before the war. According to the journal

People's China dated February 1 1950 and May 16 1950 the production in China before and after the war was as follows

Year	Grain Output in Tunnies
1931-36	28 450 000000
1941-46	1 000
1949	21 250
1950	22 250

So in terms of percentage the production of 1949 was less by 21% compared to that of 1931-36

Shri V D Dhpande Sir may I request the hon Member to quote the production figures of 1931-36

Shri Mukdoo Mohiuddin (Huzurkhana) The hon Member is quoting the figures of the period prior to liberation of China

Shri S Pratap Reddy I have not got the figures with me. If the hon Member is having those figures he can very well quote but I am not hiding anything wilfully hence we can't take those countries as our guide

In the present bill there is a provision for fixing a family holding. It is laid down that a land which fetches a net income of Rs 800/ (without deducting the wages of the family of five) will be a family holding. This is not a paying thing since every member of the family of five will be getting only about seven annas per day while they get more by doing manual labour elsewhere. This type family holding is not a new thing. It is found in other countries either as a family farm or economic holding. In America according to the Harnstead Act 160 acres is a family size farm. Economic holdings in England are from 75 to 100 acres. In India various specialists and organisations recommended in various ways. Yesterday some hon Member quoted Harold Mann as saying that 20 acres should be an economic holding for the Deccan. But he failed to quote another

equally weighty authority Mr. Keshavaiah said that 10 to 15 acres would be an economic holding in the Deccan. The same hon. Member quoted Mr. Kesavaiah's statement that five acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land would be a minimum holding, but took I quote the proviso that such a holding will be for a bare subsistence living. The Hyderabad State Congress has opined that 2 acres would be sufficient economic holding, while the Agrarian Reform Committee of Sir M. Visvesvaraya said that 10 acres of wet land or 15 acres of dry land or 50 acres of black soil land would be a minimum holding.

With the above background we have to see whether fixing a family holding of Rs. 800 is not in fact (without calculating the wages of the members of the family) would be an unjust proposition. It is a pity that all yet informed of Asia have even stated that small holdings are a liability rather than an asset and that they are a national loss. The Committee of Asian Regional Conference of 1946 after carefully considering the whole question in October 1946 came to the conclusion that

(i) In Asia small farms give insufficient income and hence there is poverty in Asia

(ii) that Agricultural over population should be turned over to industries and that mechanisation is not at all possible in small farms

They were also of the opinion that holders of small farms seek work outside and do not give full attention to their holdings. Lack of capacity in business skill and capital are serious handicaps to the holders of small farms. In Netherlands transfer of land is not recognised by the Government if the purchaser is unable to manage the farm (does not possess technical skill and financial qualifications). But in India no such thing is found. In Switzerland and Sweden only self-reliant solvent and qualified farmers are helped by the Government State Banks by way of loans.

When we talk of small landholders we have to necessarily talk about big landholders or landholders as they are called. The class of big landholders has disappeared or is fastly disappearing. The shreds of our present big land have already spread far and wide. Big landholders have come within the

ceiling limit by class surplus lands (i) by comparing with their tenants or by partitions or gifts which are all legitimate. According to the economic survey of India we find that practically the number of big landholders is very negligible as the following table will bear proof.

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF LAND OWNERS	PERCENTAGE
U. P.	100	0.1
Bombay	100	0.1
Gujarat	100	0.1
M. P.	100	0.74
Bihar	50	1.0
Agrawal	10	11.4
Madras	Rs. 100 land 100 acres	0.8
Mysore	100 acres	0.1
Madras Cochin	50	0.2

Regarding Hyderabad the figures are as follows:

Total area under cultivation	2,250,000 acres
Area under tenants (88%)	780,000
Protected tenants	675,000
Landlords that lease land	150,000
Land owners	1,800,000

Thus any agrarian legislation will affect for good or bad one third of the area, one fourth of the total population and one fourth of the total cultivators.

There has been much criticism about the ceiling. It was said that at the most Rs. 2,000/ worth of land may be fixed as a ceiling. We as legislators are drawing approximately Rs. 8,600/ per year by way of monthly salaries and daily allowances. We cannot in the same breath ask others not to take Rs. 8,600/ but to take Rs. 2,000/ only. We must be honest.

to ourselves first. The ceiling fixed in Hyderabad is one of the lowest fixed so far. In Egypt the upper limit of a holding is 200 acres. Payment to dispossessed owners of excess land is paid in 30 yearly instalments. Government Treasury Bonds on the basis of the prevailing land prices. This has been stated in the Economic Digest, London, September 1952. On the other hand in Hyderabad the tiller or tenant pays very little and the Opposition wants to pay a nominal compensation.¹

In East Germany under the Soviet rule the upper limit of landholding is 100 hectares or 250 acres whereas a family unit is fixed at 12½ acres. Thus the ratio between a family holding and the ceiling is 1 to 20 whereas in our bill it is only 1 to 1½ acre which there is so much opposition. In Italy 7½ acres is the upper limit. Efficient lands are exempted from ceiling there and 10% production above the average is considered to be an efficient management. In Poland the ceiling is 180 hectares or 450 acres. In South America farm units from 800 to 700 acres have been recommended for efficient and mechanical operations.

In this connection I wish to quote the opinion of a top ranking Communist, Mr Nambudripad. In his book *The Agrarian Question in India* he says that he is against fixing an upper limit for holdings of lands and that big farms alone will help greater production by applying scientific methods. He is strongly in favour of the elimination of the absentee landlords.

Now I quote the opinion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition Shri V. D. Deshpande. In an interview he gave to the correspondent of *Andhra Patrika* he gave out certain views which were published in that Paper on 18.9.52. He said We (that means the underground Communists of the *Rath kr Sreni*) divided land per family at the rate of 20 acres of wet land or 100 acres of black cotton soil or 200 acres of chalka land. It was before 1947. Shortly after they changed their opinion. He further stated as follows: Six months before the Police Action we distributed land at the rate of 5 acres of wet land or 50 acres of black cotton soil or 100 acres of chalka land. In this way we disposed of 10 lakhs of acres. This was the achievement of the *Rath kr Sreni*!

In U P the Government after careful enquiry found that redistribution of land was impossible and impracticable for the following reasons:

1. Land available was negligible
2. Redistribution will be opposed by substantial tenants
3. It will reduce grain in the market therefore that proposition was rejected

Let us see if there is any visible gain in the agricultural profession in the existing conditions. Agricultural experts have opined that there is no gain in agriculture in India. Shri Nityanandani in his work 'Economics of Indian Agriculture' has shown that agricultural statistics maintained show that out of every five years one year is a good year, one a bad year and the rest of three years are neither good nor bad. The good and bad years cancel out each other. The net result is that the Indian farmer has a bare subsistence living. It has been rightly said that Indian agriculture is a gamble in ruins. The average yield in India is one of the lowest as compared with other countries. I will only show three instances of the production of rice per acre in some countries:

Gn Italy	1748 lbs
Egypt	3718
Japan	2088
India	828

The production of wheat per acre is as follows:

Canada	972 lbs
U S A	840
Europe	1146
Australia	714
India	686

Sugar production of India is 1/8 of that of Cuba, 1/6th of Java and 1/7th of Hawaii. The average income of an Indian

agriculturalist is Rs. 12 or below £ 8 whereas in England it is £ 05 This information I have taken from the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee's Report In view of these facts and figures the ceiling of R. 300/ net income per month for the biggest farmer in the State is low unjust and inequitable

The effect of the legislation is to be gauged in this perspective One hon Member yesterday said that this bill will be a permanent statute I doubt that very much The substantial farmers are doubting for good reasons They have seen that the Madhaviah Committee made certain drastic changes Within an year and a half those rules were changed and the ceilings were cut down by one half Again within an year and half of this change we are having another cut which may be more than half of the prevailing one We are not certain of the future The ryots who thought that the land they bought and secured was really their own sink their money in it in building piecea wells in building and levelling, croseve farms in enriching the soil by good manure and in many other ways Now they have lost interest in the lands which means a sth and loss in the way of less production

Another Young, an agricultural specialist said that the magic of ownership of property turns sand into gold Now our reforms may turn gold into sand in the case of lands Mr Simon said the true savings bank is the soil but in future this it will be an untrustworthy and failing bank My personal view is that a contented middle class is the backbone of a country's progress I am not alone in holding this view The economists of India agree in the same way The Economic Adviser to the Govt of Madras in his public lecture perhaps in the month of September 1952 said that ceiling should not be resorted to and that middle classes should not be disturbed as it would mean a fall in the production of foodgrains Shri Keshava Iyengar who has been quoted very often by the hon Members of the Opposition has written a series of articles on this land problem and if I understand him right his opinion is that substantial landholders of this country should not be disturbed in any way In general the opinion of the economists of India is that the land reforms should be viewed in the light of more production and in their view small holdings do not produce more

Some of the Members have said that the bill is full of defects. I too am of a similar opinion but my opinion is from a different angle of vision. In the definition of agriculture grazing is also included by this bill. Since Hyderabad is short of cattle it is very necessary that grass lands should be set apart for the improvement of cattle. In my opinion 10% extra on every farmer's holding should be set apart for grazing purposes of the cattle of the farmer. Regarding payment to landholders on lands in excess of the ceiling or on lands which are in the possession of tenants the bill lays down a low payment which is against the spirit of the Indian Constitution. Since patta lands are neither jagu lands nor mans nor mahktas nor lands which have been acquired freely in any way full and equitable compensation should be given if we have to observe the spirit of the Indian Constitution. The relation of the price of land with the revenue and rent paid is not equitable. According to the present bill if it is chalka land 15 times the revenue should be paid for each acre of land and if it is black cotton soil it should be 80 times the land revenue. According to the estimates of the Rural Economic Enquiries Hyderabad State 1919-51 (page 179) the following statement shows the relation between the average assessment and market values for dry lands in different districts.

District	Ratio between assessment and value to be paid per acre on the basis of the prevailing average prices
Adilabad	96
Aurangabad	161
Bidar	222
Bhul	262
Culbarga	18
Hyderabad	80
Karimnagar	80
Mahboobnagar	151
Medak	81
Nalgonda	46

Nanded	121
Nizamabad	118
Osmanabad	116
Punjab	118
Rachna	191
Wanigal	101

Similar disparity also is observed in the case of wet lands which I do not wish to mention here for lack of time.

The estimates of payment that have been fixed in this bill by the Congress Party is itself low. But the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has proposed that a nominal compensation of twice the land revenue should be paid to the landlord. In this connection I am reminded of a lively quarrel between two Telugu poets who quarrelled in poetic rhyme as follows. One said that we can give one point to a koiner (the merchant) and ding 10 points from him. His brother poet was furious at his partiality and liberality and abused him and corrected him by saying, that we should take ten points from the koiner without giving him even one. Now here also the Congress Party wants to give one point and take ten from the landholders whereas the Opposition says that it will not give even one but will take 10 from the landholders. This method of taking over the land is unconstitutional, unjust and inequitable.

In spite of the numerous defects in this Bill, however, I welcome this Bill and hope that it would be unanimously passed.

**Shri A. Raja Reddy (Nizamabad)* Mr. Speaker Sir, Before I proceed with my speech I crave the indulgence of the House to allow me to speak in English—at least this time—because I feel that I will be able to express better in that language. With these few words of apology I wish to commence my speech.

First of all, I would take up the question of ceiling. Ceiling surplus lands and redistribution is a phraseology—

Confirmation not received

whether a person which has become popular in the wake of land reform in the socialist countries in the recent past. This slogan has a content and a concept of its own which is based upon a main principle. The principles are whether in the agricultural sector a person can be deprived of his property or not whether any limitation can be put upon the size of the land held by an individual and whether the land owned by him above that limit can be acquired compulsorily. Then only the limitation put upon the property of a person can be called a ceiling the object of which is taken over the surplus lands and redistributing the same among the landless and the land hungry people. That is the concept and the content of the philosophy ceiling surplus lands and redistribution. Here what I want to ask is Has the Congress accepted the principle that in the agricultural sector a person's property must be limited and land above that limit must be taken away? My contention is that the Congress has not accepted this principle. Here it will suffice if I just quote one paragraph from the Five Year Plan in support of my argument. On page 90 of the Five Year Plan it is stated

Whether the principle of limiting holdings should be applied retrospectively and to existing holdings raises many issues. The central question is whether in imposing a limit, the excess land can be acquired for a consideration which fills short of fair compensation i.e. its market value at the time of requisition. The Commission has been advised that such a course would not be consistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

I submit that it is clear from this that the Congress has not accepted the principle of ceiling which I have just mentioned. So with respect to this bill when we talk of ceiling surplus lands and redistribution we are simply being misled away by these words while in fact there is no such conception of ceiling there is no such conception of taking over surplus land and there is no conception of redistribution of land in this bill. This is what I first want to make clear.

A question may arise or somebody may ask. What is this 8 family holdings and 4½ family holdings is it not a ceiling?

I say this may be a ceiling but not in the real sense that I have just mentioned. It is a ceiling for different objects and for different purpose based upon different principles.

To understand these family holdings and the family holdings one has to go to the end of the Congress Party is mentioned in the Hyderabad Plan it has been stated that the Congress thinks that the policy must be based upon two points namely the national economy point of view and the social point of view these are the only two points of view through which the Congress has tried to solve the land problem in this country. The same principles have been incorporated in the bill which is before us.

In order to understand the two concepts of family holdings and the family holdings we have to first tie up the national economy point of view. When they say national economy point of view they mean or they stress upon production. So far as further production is concerned increasing production is concerned nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. The sole purpose ultimately must be more production. That must be our ultimate object there is no doubt about it and nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. But the whole fallacy lies in the very theory and principles upon which this so-called theory is based. That theory is like this when they say more production they mean more marketable surplus not necessarily the overall aggregate more production. I call another theory the people theory which I will put like this when we say more production we mean more production not necessarily more marketable surplus. According to the first theory it means more surplus but less overall aggregate production less feeding of the least number of peasantry. According to the other it means more overall aggregate production but less marketable surplus more feeding of the most peasantry. The one is based upon a mostly starving peasant economy the other upon a prosperous peasant economy. A third point that comes in this is the one is based upon a dissolvent finance agricultural economy the other is based upon a solvent prosperous agricultural economy. The one yields extremely surplus marketable product on the other yields real surplus. The so-called seemingly surplus of the surplus according to the first theory is absorbed or rather goes back in the form of famine relief to the hungry peasantry in those areas whereas the other yields a constant and ever increasing surplus.

Now the question is like this when they say more production they really mean not the overall ~~economic~~ ^{marketable} more production. They mean the more marketable surplus, whether it is achieved on the basis of hungry dissolvent starving peasant economy or on the basis of solvent prosperous peasant economy. The basis does not matter much. What they want in the national interest is more surplus production. This is not the view we hold. Our view is we do not want more production in the sense that it is in overall aggregate more production based upon not on the starving peasantry but upon the feeding of the most number of the peasantry in the rural areas. It may be to begin with we get a marketable surplus but as time goes on the surplus will constantly increase based as it is on a prosperous agricultural economy. The other economy which is dissolvent and which is famine stricken will not allow a constant and ever increasing marketable surplus. On the other hand the so-called seemingly surplus marketable production will have to go back to subsidise or to feed a famine stricken agricultural peasantry. So now we have to choose between these two theories. There is a fallacy in the so-called production theory of the Congress. They do not care whether land is given to all or whether all peasants are engaged or not or whether all labour is employed or not and whether they are fed or not. That is not at all more production. It is simply surplus which thus want to obtain by starving by not allowing people to work by not allowing them a life in the rural economy and in that way they want to get the so-called marketable surplus. That is not more production. According to their theory if they starve the people they may get more surplus but according to our theory if it is implemented though in the beginning we may get only small surplus yet it goes to feed the most number of peasantry in the long run. We will get an overall aggregate more production and this surplus will be based upon a solvent agricultural economy. This is constant and increases year by year and there will be no need here and there or now and then to subsidise or to feed the famine stricken agricultural peasantry.

The Congress party chose the first theory fallacious as it is wrongly based as it is upon a dissolvent peasantry. The Congress chose such a theory. Why? Because it just suits the interests of the landlords whom ultimately the Congress represents. I want to say this point very clearly. Not only that by raising the deceptive slogan of more production,

the Congress wants to keep in tact the feudal and land lord and in this country I want to expose this fallacious theory. This theory has no meaning. What do they mean by surplus production? The produce may be more in accordance with their land what cost? At the cost of starving humanity. Does that mean increase of production? The theory they believe is completely wrong. It is completely based upon wrong notions completely based on the cost of the produce. I am not going to allow that theory to be put in implementation in regard to the land reforms in this country. What will be the result if the first theory is adopted? The formula that lay behind the Congress theory is like this. They think in terms of sufficient farms regardless of and oblivious of the other conditions in the rural area they simply say sufficient farm efficient cultivation better management surplus production. Does the formulae they adopt. What is the result? They do not think in terms of abolition of landlordism. They do not think in terms of redistribution of land to the peasantry. They do not think in terms of more and more peasant owned economy less and less exploitation and more and more feeding of the more and more numbers and of the peasant economy. That is not the correct way of the thinking. Yet the Congress thinks on those lines they say they want sufficient farms otherwise they cannot have marketable surplus. Efficient farming there must be good management there must be and all this for what purpose? For marketable surplus. That is the be all and end all of the land reform policy that is being pursued by the Congress.

According to this theory and according to this formula I have just mentioned the Five Year Plan has been prepared and all the States in India are asked to legislate the so called Land Management Legislation. This is the point of view of the Congress. If that point is understood then the so called ceiling of big family holdings and small family holdings in our present bill become easy of understanding. What then is this Land Management Legislation. What is its purpose? The purpose is marketable surplus according to them. In that they will say in the agricultural sector we are not going to put a ceiling on the holdings and going to take away the rest of the lands. It is not like that. We are mainly or mostly concerned with marketable surplus. Therefore if we do not lay down certain so called standards of efficient cultivation the land

lands do not apply or come upto the standards and then management of land will be taken over by the Government. It is not acquisition or confiscation. The Government will take over management for the present. Why this assumption of management? Is it in the interests of the nation, in the interests of more production? Clauses 21, 22, 31 deal with the so called land management legislation. Here they say we will lay down certain standards. Legislation for this purpose alone. They created ceilings of 8 Family holdings and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Family holdings. If anybody does not comply with those standards then land is going to be taken and government assumes its management. That is all. It is neither confiscation nor acquisition. It is mere assumption of management for better management in the interests of the nation that is the logic about it. Reading clauses 1 and 52 it is clear that after assumption of management they will manage for sometime and the land will thereafter be returned to the landlord. Not only returning the land but in clause 53 we find that if during the period of management and by the time of its return to the landlord if any loss accrues to the landlord that will also be compensated. But the compensation is not in the sense of price. It is in the sense as can be gleaned from sec 58 sub-section (7). It clearly shows that it is compensation for any loss that accrues to the landlord in connection with the assumption of management during the period of management and while returning the land. The loss thus accrued has to be paid by Government by way of compensation. Not only that. A District Magistrate will decide the so called compensation. This is what the land legislation means uptill now. I want to explain the so called 8 Family holdings and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Family holdings limits. These limits are purely under land management legislation. Their sole purpose is to increase national production and the limit is not for the purpose of taking surplus lands for redistribution. That principle is not accepted by the Congress. Making that much clear I shall now proceed further.

There are two ceilings here. 8 Family holdings and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Family holdings. I have again to say that both these ceilings are for the purpose of increased marketable surplus grain only. The difference is this much. If the landlord who has got lands above the 8 Family holdings limit does not cultivate efficiently then the management of his land will be assumed by the Government. What about the other case? There is

another provision about 40 family holdings. Even if the land is cultivated efficiently even then the land will be taken over. So far both the steps the purpose and principle is the same. The ceiling is with purpose of necessary regulation and nothing else. One should not be deceived in any way with the popular phraseology on the stage. There is nothing of that kind in the theory and this I want to make clear. So many hon. Members are speaking very vaguely to the effect that if we have brought them (landlords) down from heaven to the earth I could not understand them. On which section of the bill are they basing their arguments? Is there any section which provides for acquisition? I may tell the House even that principle is not accepted by the Congress High Command or by the authors of this bill. There is no doubt about it.

Next, what is the policy of the Congress with respect to redistribution of land? Does it think that there is a landlord class feeding upon the peasantry or parasitical class which must be removed? No. Does the Congress think that in the interests of national production the abolition of landlordism and the redistribution of the land is necessary? Certainly not. The Congress looks at the redistribution problem not from the point of view of more production nor from the point of view of eliminating parasitical landlord class but from the so-called socialistic point of view. What is this Socialistic point of view? It says there is maladjustment and there needs to be readjustment so that we may minimise the disparity between the holdings. This is a vague indiscriminate and meaningless plan of the Congress. Thus I want to show to the House very clearly that the result is then policy about the redistribution of lands is only one of readjustment. I could not understand on what basis and on what principle and with what object this so-called readjustment is going to take place. That is my question.

How does this readjustment come? There are three methods of redistribution. The one is confiscation and distribution, the second is compulsory acquisition and compensation, and the third is the method of enabling the tenant to purchase the land. It is the third method that the Congress has followed. That is the solution that has been very ingeniously found out by the authors of this bill to enable the poor peasant or tenant to purchase the land. Really

this is a very new idea of purchasing land. But anybody can purchase. It is as old as time itself. Anybody can purchase if he has got the capacity to purchase. What is the new thing that they are now doing? It is a pre-emptive right to purchase. But how that pre-emption right is to be exercised and is subjected to so many ifs and buts. I shall explain later. But taking up third method in order to remove the disparity between the holdings in the same the Government has found out a novel method of enabling the tenant to purchase land and thus wants to remove the disparity and deal with the redistribution of land. That is the policy. Then what is the difference between this bill and the old Act about the policy of redistribution. Those who have read Sir M. J. Rao's Report on the Agrarian Reforms and who are well acquainted with the old Act will clearly know it. In the old Act it was already provided for the purchase of land by the tenants. In this bill is there any change in principle? I submit that there is no difference in principle at all. No change is made in the policy regarding redistribution or readjustment of land system. The Congress has adopted the same principle the same method enabling the tenant to purchase land. I have to concede at the same time that this principle is allowed and extended operation in another place and that is in the Governmental sector. Previously under the Chapter relating to the land management legislation as soon as the Government takes over the management it can manage itself appoint a manager or give to a purchaser or to a co-operative society or may leave it to some person. In that sector also now as per the new bill tenants will be enabled to purchase. That is to say only the extension of this pre-emptive right is made in the new bill and nothing more. On principle there is no deviation. There is no improvement that is what I want to clearly submit to the House. Now this extension of the principle in the Governmental sector with regard to tenants is not on a par with the other tenants in the private sector. They have to buy at an inflated cost at a cost of 10 times of the rent 20 times of the rent or 80 times of the land revenue. That is because the poor peasant has to pay for the kind and generous provisions which have been made by the Congress in the new bill.

Even this right of purchase is subjected to three family holdings to be left out to the landlord. This is another point

Regarding the price policy in general I would like to submit that after a long clause 31 (a) as well as the definition I am convinced that with respect to proprietors of land we have been given the right to legislate even without compensation if we so like. We need not therefore labour under the impression that it is not allowed.

As for the price fixed for protected tenants to purchase the land I regret to state that market value has been fixed. I should like to ask. What credit is given to the vested right which the protected tenant has already got? Has he any right at all? He has simply to pay the whole price. Is it justice? Not at all. Instead of dilating any further on this point I would like to read out a few relevant sentences from the Madhav Rao Committee's Report.

Firstly we are of the opinion that neither the market value nor the annual gross produce is the proper criterion for the computation of the reasonable price a protected tenant has to pay. Fundamentally it is said ownership is a bundle of rights. I suppose even before he attempts to purchase the land cultivated by him a protected tenant has by law some very substantial rights in it. To the extent such rights inhere in him they detract from the absolute ownership which might have vested in the land lord before. The rights that thereafter vest in the land lord are not consequently rights of the absolute or full owner of the property. If the protected tenant wants to buy out the interests remaining with the landlord what he has to pay for is not therefore a complete right of ownership as in an ordinary transaction of sale. A transaction of sale between a protected tenant and the landlord amounts to a transaction in respect of only such of the rights out of that bundle of rights constituting full ownership that still reside in the landlord as partial owner. There is absolutely no justification therefore for forcing the protected tenant to pay to the landlord the market value, as in an ordinary transaction of sale in favour of a person who has no pre-existing rights in the subject matter of sale.

So from the above it will be clear that the Agrarian Reforms Committee has opposed the fixing of price on market value. Even though the members of the Congress party talk tall, they have not even conceded the justifiable right of a

protected tenant. Rather they have gone out of the way to show favouritism to the landlords by fixing the price at market value. Not only that they have even gone further as pointed out by one of the hon. Members from this side of the House.

If we can't acquire the lands according to the constitution or make the protected tenants the owners of the land, can't we at least make them Shikmdais as per Rule No. 73 of Revenue Code? If we can make a protected tenant, I don't see any reason why we can't make a protected tenant a Shikmdai. Could they have not done that? I can only conclude that they have no intention whatsoever to do any thing for the protected tenants.

Coming to the right of purchase, the right of pre-emption is given to the protected tenant as per Section 38. The protected tenant was previously given the right to purchase up to minimum economic holding. That minimum economic holding is changed into family holding. Not only that, the conditions have been increased further. The landlord has been left with two family holdings. There was no such condition before. I ask the party in power whether this is in favour of the protected tenants or the landlords? If one peruses at 38 (c) he can notice that when a protected tenant gives notice to the landlord his intention of purchasing the land, the latter on receipt of the notice can personally cultivate the land of the protected tenant within two years. If he can't cultivate the land in the stipulated period then only the need in selling the land to the protected tenant arises. What was the case previously in contrast to this? It was like this. After receiving the notice and selling the land, if the land which still remains with the landlord is less than the economic holding then he was given the choice to cultivate the land personally within two years; if not he was compelled to sell it to tenant as per notice. But now that economic holding is raised to three family holdings. The same economic holding comes to family holdings in Section 38 and the same economic holding comes to the three family holdings in Section 38 (c). When the question of tenant comes it increases and when the question of landlord comes it decreases. What is the principle behind this? Is there any right of purchase still remaining with the protected tenant? You say that after the protected tenant gives notice and after the landlord sells

the land if the land still remains, comes to less than three family holdings. Then the landlord can take the land and cultivate it personally. Taking the land from the protected tenants can be is not subject to Section 11 which deals with the Eviction of tenants absolutely. It is not made subject to that nor is it made subject to Section 12 which deals with taking possession. Nobody can take possession. The landlord can take possession and he is entitled to make his way through the process of obtaining the orders of the Subsidar.

Shri Datta Singh Chaudhari May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to clause 2, page 13 of the Bill which will correct his statement?

Shri A. Ray Reddy I might inform the hon. Member that I had studied the bill for more than seven days and I could claim more knowledge on this subject than the hon. Minister. I can throw a challenge on this matter. It is clearly laid down in clause No. 88 (e) that if the land which is going to be sold to the tenant comes to less than three family holdings he can cultivate it personally within two years time and then if he can't cultivate it the land will go to the tenant. It passes one's comprehension whether any right is left with the tenant at all.

Keeping aside all these bits and its the Members on the treasury benches go on saying that they have given benevolent provisions in clause 88. They go on saying that the tenants will have choice either to pay in lumpsum or to pay in ten instalments in eight years time and so on. Why all this talk when the very basic right is taken away from the hands of the tenant? I can only say that what they talk about is illusory and disruptive because the right of the tenant has been taken away already. I would therefore request the hon. Members to read clauses 88 and 88 (e) to gether.

Mr. Deputy Speaker The hon. Member may now conclude his speech.

Shri A. Ray Reddy I require some more time Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker The hon. Member has already taken ten minutes more than the allotted time.

۱. مثال داتا ہے ہم انکو قانون میں اپنا دے دے عادی ن ۱۱۱ ایک ہولڈنگ
کی ڈ (Definition) (دراوا اور ملی واک — ڈا طلب
ہے لہا سکل ہے باکس ہے ای ۱۱۱ ن رمارس ڈی ہولڈنگ
(Basic holding) کی ورڈ ہے ایک ہولڈنگ ملی ہولڈنگ ۱
۱ ایک ہولڈنگ ای — ہولڈنگ ہاں میں ڈر لڈا ہے
۱۱۱ ن ہوا ہے

It must provide a reasonable standard of living it must provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least a pair of good bullocks. It must have a bearing on other relevant factors peculiar to the agrarian economy of the village.

۱. حویل لانا چاہا ہے اوس کے درجہ ان ملک کی نو ن فی حارن ہے نہ باج
ازکل والے حادثاں کو احیا کام لیے اوں کی رہاگی اہمی طاح ۱ رہو حاحا حوآا
کی گورنمنٹ اور کا بکس اری لے آج کے حالات تردیکھے ہوئے آہ وروما آہیں
۱۱۱ کے والے رہے کا حوآا کے سارے رہا یعنی آج اریں کی ملی ہو و ماہ
(۱۱۱) کی رکس کے ملک ہے آہیں ہو می ال میں ۱۱۱ ڈی ڈی حاحا
ہے روزانہ کی رلی ملک لے باج ہاں کی آہیں کا حوآا ملی ہولڈنگ میں رکھا گیا ہے
اور آہ روہ آہیں رہنے والے کوہر کی کاموں کے لیے ر م ر م (Rozum)
لہے کا موم دیا چاہا ہے اور وائی ہولڈنگ یک ہی میں روزانہ
حود آہ میں ای کی رکس آہیں ہوئے ای رس حاصل کرنے کا موم دیا چاہا ہے
۱۱۱ اس کنڈس (Condition) لے مانی راک مٹ کے ہاں
انک انک یک ہولڈنگ رہے یعنی ملک رس ڈا ملی ہولڈنگ حاصل کرنے کا
۱۱۱ ہا ہے ۱ ملک انک انک ٹیس لے اس انک انک یک ہولڈنگ رہے ۱۱۱
ماہوں میں نہ چہر موجود ۱۱۱ ہی اس قانون میں ڈاں کا موم کے لیے میں ملی
لہگیں یک رس رکھے کا موم دیا گیا ہے ۱ اس شرط کے ماہ دیا گیا ہے لہا یک
۱ مٹ پا یک ہے راد ٹیسٹس ن ملی ہولڈنگ حاصل لرا چاہیں و ہراک مٹ کے ہاں
ایک انک ملی ہولڈنگ رہا چاہے ۱ کڑی شرط نہ کی گئی ہے اس شرط کی مکمل
کی حاحا چہ سکل ہے اور میں چھا ہوں کہ آہیے فی صدی حالتوں میں اس سر
کی مکمل میں ہو سکتے گی نہ حہم لے رہی ہے ۱۱۱ اسنے معلو کم آہ ۱
ہولڈروں کو بدل کرنے کا قانون ہے رستاروں کو ہولیں پہلے کا قانون ہے
اسی ہاں میں ہے

انک اور چہر ۱ کہ اولرس (Owners) ہاں اولرس (Mill owners)
کے معلو ہے انک انک ہولڈر اسار کا حاحا ضروری ہے ہاں انک سلوگی ہا

کر لوں گا (Go to villages) گا دی ہے ای زندگی میں ان کا یہ
کے نام یا لوگوں کو چاہیے کہ وہ (Villages) میں جائیں
اور ان کو دے دی جائے کہ وہ علم یا لوگوں کے دہ میں لے کر
ضرورت ہے ہر نام ان میں بہتوں میں دیکھی حاصل میں کہیں کا کہیں میں
ان کو مل (Settle) ہوا ہوتا اس لیے کہ اسے لوگ گاؤں میں
جاسکے اور زندگی دیکھنے کے لوگوں کے معارف کی گا ہی میں حال رکھا
ہوتا ہم نے (Definitely) چاہیے ہیں کہ ایسے سعد
وہ لوگ میں ہیں کر کے ہمارے (Agricultural Leadership)
ان میں ہم چاہیے ہیں میں ایک ایسا حوالہ میں مسائل
نے سب وار اوکے پر اس میں (Pros & Cons) مائلہ و معاملہ
رہے ہیں اور ان سے دورے لوگوں کو ہی واضح کرے و کر کے دل میں
میں رہیں کر کے لیکن اس کی لے ہے کہ ہمارے دوست ان میں
نہیں و وہ میں ہے کہ سعد وں میں کوئی ان میں اور ان میں
(Urban Areas) میں ہے دو کھنڈوں کی ان میں ہے کہ و
وہ ان کو (Crush) کرنا چاہیے لیکن وہ میں ہے
نے لے لیں (Landless) لوگوں کو جس دیکھ (Land)
رہے ہیں وہ ان میں (Landless) کا حالے ماکرہ دے دی
کی ان میں ہوگی اگر کوئی ان کو (View) ماکرہ میں میں چھا
ہوں کی و عطیہ کر رہا ہے و میں ہے راد صحت لفظ میں اس کے انے میں کہا
میں چاہا میں کے معنی ایک و جسے وہ مسلسل وں (Substantial
owners) مسلسل اس کے معنی میں ہے جو بنو اس کا ہے
وہ ہے کہ وہ ان (Wealth & Income) میں لے دی
(Disparity) ہے اس کو ہم کہنے کی کوئی کی ہے ہم نے اس
نہ میں یہ سب سمجھا کہ گاؤں میں لوگ ماکرہ میں سوئے کا معارف زندگی
رہے ہیں اور جو رواج کے کھنڈوں میں ضرورت ہوں ان لوگوں کو اسے دے
جائیں ان کا (Management) چھا ہے اور ان میں
ہوئی (Efficient cultivation) کرتے ہیں و ان کو یہ سوج یا
چا رہا ہے کہ وہ ان میں رکھ سکیں جسکی وجہ سے ان کے سالانہ (۴۶) روپے
کی انکم (Income) حاصل ہوگی اگر یہ معلوم ہو کہ انم (Farm)
کو بنانے کی وجہ سے میں کی لے و رکھ جائیگی وہ ان میں سب کو رکھ
جائیں سب کے معنی یہ کہا گیا ہے

There should be absolute limit to the land which any individual may hold

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ہی و نا وڈ کر رہی و ڈل ہی ما پلہر ہی ح کل لڈرل کو بھی کل آئیں
 ہوئی ہے کرو - برطوسریس ہی وہ محسوس کرتے ہوئے کہ زراعت سے آئیں
 حاصل کرے ہی کل ہے ہی نے فوج سے واس آئے کے حد کلب کر کے دکھا
 ہے ہی کل سے آئی روح لو سح (Manage) کا حاسکا ہے مئے
 ان د چکی ہے ور معا ہے کچھ ہی ہے دو مال سے ہی نے اگر کلمرل
 ڈارل سے رو خلیے و کچھ کو ہی کے رہے کا ب کر کے ہی کچھ نا بچہ
 ہ ہوا د ن کے لیے ہو لہا تھا و ہی ا ہ ہوسکا اب ہ ہے کہ حود ہے
 کے دوست ہوا کل ہے حال لوگوں کی ہے کو اکسلاو کر کے ہی سکے ہی
 حسا نا لہا لارڈ ن کر لڈرں حان ہو ہوئے ہے ہ ایک ویری رہے
 دو ری ہے ہی نے ہاؤز کے ساسے رکھا ہے و ہ سولیس ہے کہ سسی ح
 لڈرں و سس حو ح حوہ سکی اور ورس کلبکاروں کو لڈرں اے کم
 کا ہار ہی حو کون ا ہراؤں اکثر رہی کلب کر کے ہوئے اگر لوگ سہڈس
 (Local methods) سے طوسریس کریں ہو اسکرنا سکی ہی ہے
 صرف ای رہی ب ب دیکے ہی ہی سے گزر مر ہوئے لڈرں سس کا سوال کہانہ
 و بہو حو سوار ہے کہان ہے ؟ کا ہی عوس ہی وکمرس (Compensation)
 ہے ب بول ہے ہے آڈ لڈرٹ ایکس (Different action) ب کو ایک
 بٹ ہے ہی ایک ہو بٹ ہے ہی لکی لڈ لارڈ کو سب (Punishment)
 لڈے ا ہی لوی سکی ہی ہوا ب لڈ لارڈ کے ساتھ ہی رہا ب کر کے ہی کہ
 اسکو لوی دھا بھانا ہی ح ہے بچہ ہ ہے کہ لڈ لارڈ کے پاس کافی حد ہے
 لڈے لڈرں ہی ہی لکی کہان ہے آئی حوک و ؟ انکو ہی راہی ملی
 کو ہی ب سب ہی ہوا سسی ولس کی سکوری کو ہی حلیہ کر وگا آڈ کا ہاون
 نکلنے کے بعد لڈوں کو فائدہ بھائے ؟ کہے ہنس لڈل ہوئے ہی ؟ کون لے
 لڈ جڈی ہے ؟ آپ لڈ مانا حانہ ہون کہ کس طرح بکا ہاون حلیہ لڈس (Helpless)
 ہے اسکی (Statistics) دکھیں ہو ا کو معلوم
 ہوگا آئے کی ہاون ہی حراہ ہی ہے کہ حلاہ ہاون عمل کرے وائوں کو سسی
 (Punish) کرے ح ایسے لوگوں کو سزا ہی حای ہو ہون ہاون کا حاصل
 کا ہوا ح ایک ہاون ا حو حس ہی ہسب کا احبار ہ ہو و ہ وائوں کیسے
 حلیہ اسکی ہا حود کھا حانہ ہے حواسبب ہی لانا گاہے و وروگر سوہ سارے
 ہلوسان لڈے طرہ سے والہ ہی کہو وگا کہ اسکو ہاون کہا ہی غلط ہے ہ ہاون
 ہی ہے ہو سورہہ کی لڈل ہولڈنگ غلط ہے سلیک غلط ہے الہہ گر کسی کو
 گری (Guarantee) دکھی ہے او کو ہی بھولا کا گہا ہے ہو لڈ لارڈ ہے
 ہو وروں کی حبت اور ڈاں ہی انوالڈ (Involved) ہے ہ ایک نا موع ہے

اپنی خود پس (Pension) ملی ہے ان کے حلالوں (Children) کو
پس ملی ہے ان کی ویڈو (Widows) کو پس (Pension) ملی
ہے جب بھی و حرب اور ہادری کا کام کرتے ہیں تو میڈلس (Medals) دے
جاتے ہیں تھنڈس (Compensation) دیا جاتا ہے پھر اسے اس میں
(Ex gratia) کے لئے لند (Land) رکھے گی کیا
سرور ہے؟ میں تو ڈیوٹ نہ وہی وزیر مسالسی (Bourgeois mentality)
ہے جس ایک راہ کے بعد لفظ اسمہل کر رہا ہوں اب ان لوگوں کے لئے ہوائے
گراسی رہے کے ہاؤس لند (Land) دیا جائے ہیں لیکن عرب کشاویں
کے لئے لند نہیں دے لے ان لوگوں کو دے دیں وہ کمالاں جو کئی سال و سوک
لو فرار رکھے گا وہ درہ و سکے لئے آں اور پس (Ownership) دے
کے لئے چھٹکے وں دے دیں آں وں کے لئے پروڈس (Provisions)
رکھے لند (Land) (Disable) لوگوں و ویڈو کو لند (Land) ہے
اور اس کا لند جس سے پھری سے بھی سمجھو ہوا میراں ہیں کرنا بلکہ میں سلطہ
میں آپ کی مانند لند لیکن کس میں (Ex servicemen) کے لئے
ہیں رکھے کے لیا جی؟ ان کو گارنٹی کو پس (Guaranteed occupations)
ہیں ان کو روس و پس ملی ہے و رہے ہیں تو پس ملی ہے میراں ہیں
تو اولے حادان تو پس ملی ہے لیکن سوال یہ ہوتا ہے کہ آں عرب کشاویں
کو اور پس (Ownership) دے گا جی؟ پس (Tenants)
کو آں ان کے رائس (Rights) دے گا جی؟ اس مسئلہ میں آں کے
حالاب پروگر سو (Progressive) ہیں یا جی؟ میں تو سمجھا ہوں کہ
وہی ۱۵ پلاسس کرنے کی مسالسی ہے کہ گھر میں سو کو دراج آندی ملاں کرے
حادی اس طرح کا ہو کہ لے کے کٹری (Country) کا مال (Problem)
مالو (Solve) جی ہوگا آں کی اس پالسی سے ہم کو سادی طور پر
اے لای ہے اگر آں اس مسئلہ کو سالیو (Solve) کرنا چاہے ہیں و اس
کا کرکٹ و لوس (Current solution) پس کہے لیکن آں نے جو میر
پس کی ہے اوس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کوئی کرکٹ و لوس جی ح پلس آں
ایکرس میراں لند موجود ہے آں اسکو ڈیسٹریبٹ (Distribute) کرے
ہیں لند بوی لند (Land to the tiller) لاکرکٹ و لوس نکل سکا ہے
اوس کے لئے نہ کرنا ہے کہ کوئی آندی اسکو اکسلاٹ نہ کرے کوئی بدل اس
(Middle Agent) اوسکے اور گورنمنٹ کے رسالہ نہ ہو اگر کوئی شخص
خود کسٹ کرنا ہے اور راجی مردوروں اور نوک وں کے درجہ کسٹ کرنا ہے تو وہاں
بھی انڈیئرل ایکٹ (Industrial Act) لاگو کہے خود نہ خود معاملہ

صاف ہو گا وادی کا ذکر ہو گا اور وہی حل ہی حل کرے گا اور ہمارے
وہ جو مان لے دوں گے ہوئے ہیں ایسی رسوئے وہ کہ حدود و
وہ سچے آب و ہوا (Minimum wage) کا ایک وہاں لاگو کیجئے
بلاؤں حدود جو اے لی ڈورس (Bull Dozing) اور پکرم (Trac
1933) لکڑ ہائی سچے سر رعب ہی حہ باب مال کا سر ہے جو
لوگ اور کہ سب سے ہی واکس جو سون (Extensive
Hivlen) میں لڑکے جو وڈل میں دیکھ میں ڈاکٹر میں و
نابا اٹوں (Silocation) کے طور جو کا باری کرتے ہیں
وہاں (Extensive cultivation) میں لڑکے را ہی
مری میں ہی کا لڑکے میں مکی ہے ہمارے دوں اگر لی (Example)
نہا لائی میں امی رعب ہو سکی ہے لیکن میں صاحبان
لہا چاہا ہوں کہ سر لڑکھرس (Simoc Agriculture)
اٹوں و سون و لہا لہوں میں لہا آب لکھوسم (Collectivism)
ہیں میں لڑکے نوٹری کے اٹوں پر حصر ہے اس کے لیے نو سالی
لوحج لہا پربا حب کا اٹوں کا سب میں لہوگا ڈا اٹوں (Ideas)
لکھو اگر لکھ کے وٹس (Slogan) سب ہو گس (Bogus)
میں امپاکبل (Impracticable) ہیں ان رعباس (Reforms)
کا حل میں لہا حانا سبل (Impossible) ہے اس میں ہواک رہیکل
ہج (Radical change) کی ضرورت ہوگی و اس کے حواس اور رکس
(Repercussion) ہوئے وہ آٹوں بھگے ڈٹے اس طرح آب عرب
سین (Tenants) نو سون لڑکے ہیں و حوس لہا رہدگی ہو کوں

مری وٹل رہی انہی انہی آٹوں ہا رارام میں نے ان لہا رعباس
(Land Reforms) کی ضرورت ہے ہا رارام مام ہے رکھنے کے علی
انک اٹوں رہی نہ رکی حہاں کہ میں اوں کی ضرورت میں مطلب ہے سکا و
ہے لہا ان لہا رعباس (Land Reforms) کی وجہ سے کسی سم کی ملک
(Ceiling) رکھنے کی وجہ سے نا اس ہو کوں اسدی عائد کرنے کی وجہ
سے لہا (Landless) لوگوں کو رہی میں مل سکتے گی اور اس کے
لئے لہا (Solution) رکھا جا رہا ہے و قابل سری ہیں
سہ ۶۳ میں اٹوں حکومت لہا حواسان مالہ کرنے کی ٹوس کی ہے سکو لی
میں لہا لہا حالات اوس وقت لہا اٹوں میں ہی کی لہا (Land)
اور سب (Ownership) میں بدلنا لانے کی ضرورت ہیں اوں کا ہے
کہا ہے لہا اس کا ٹوس (Solution) بالکل اٹوں رکلی

اوس کے حق میں چھوڑ دی جا رہی ہے مائدہ اس کے حق میں کوئی شے وادی بہ
کھنڈی طرح زندگی طرح ایک آرمل برے کم ڈکڑ کی جوا ہے
لکھن میں لکھو کا نہ نہ لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو ()
روئے کی ای میں لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہے ۱۱ میں (Analysis) لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ایک طرح ہے ایک لکھو (Encouragement) جوا ہے اس طرح
لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہاں لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہوں نہ وانی میں میں حورس میں لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
میں رہا ہے نہ لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
سرہ لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
(Analysis) لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہے میں کم لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
اجہاں طور رہا ہے لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
اوس کے حصے اور لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
اس میں لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کہا جائے نہ لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
میں ہوں ایک رہا لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہے ایک لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کم ہو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کس کے لیے بھی ہے لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ایک ایک و لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
اس کا انداز نام کرنا مشکل ہوگا لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کے لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کسٹریکٹری لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہوں نہ لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کے لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
کا نام کرنا ہوگا ہم کو یہ بھی دیکھا لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
ہو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو
نہ لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو لکھو

حود میں ہوں گی اس سے لازمی اندازے کا - طرہ دیا ہے حال میں
میں ہے نہ کہ دوسری میں نہ لازمی کو لی تا دوسرے کے لئے ہی ہو جاتی
ہی اراضی کا بار دگر ہے حورنا میں ہوگی لئے ولا اس میں رکو
حود کیا - د حورے میں ہو جائے گی نہ کسی کی لی اندر
(Consequential Amendment) ہے تا کر
و حق دنا - رہائے اس کے حورے کے طور اس رسم کی رو میں لے لے انا
ہو لے نا اس سے تم اراضی کہے والا ہے

Shri A. Raj Reddy: Sec 88 (e) which the hon. Member
is referring is not made subject to Section 44

میری ولہل ریڈی: ۲۸ کی سی کی ک ملک ہو لے - تم رہے کا
نوی ہددار ہے اور اس کے سے - و میں دنا - رہائے و اسی صورت میں
حکب نو (Subject to) کے املا رکھے گئے ہیں میں آ کے
طلب نو واضح ہیں جو کا

Shri A. Raj Reddy: The hon. Member could absolutely
take all the three family holdings without leaving anything
or without imposing the conditions mentioned in Sec 44

میری ولہل ریڈی: اس میں کو دنا کسوا ایک (Retrospective effect)
نہے کے بازے میں ہو گیا حورہا ہے وہی دوسرے میں اس میں جب سے لوگ اسے
میں جوں سے یک میں سے میں حورنے میں اور میں میں اگر دنا کسوا ایک اس
میں رکھا جائے نو وہی اس کی د میں آجائے نہ ہو سکا ہے کہ کوئی اسے میں
با ہوئی کے ام سے لے - حور نہای کے نام سے میں لی جائے اس کے لئے نو کوئی
- ہو لڑا میں میں و حور ہو جائے اسے ہوئی ہوں کے نام سے لئے نو اسے نہ کہے
کے لئے قانون میں آئندہ کوئی کجاس رکھی جاسکتی ہے سکن نہ کہا کہ ہوئی
طرح اس کو رہا سکتا ایک دنا جائے میں کہوں گا کہ یہ دوسرے ہوگا

Shri A. Raj Reddy: Under which Section, the Govt. can
make such rules?

میری ولہل ریڈی: اس سے جائے کے سسی ایک میں کہ میں لئے کے لئے
براور (Provision) موجود ہے ان کے ہر قواعد میں جاسکتے
میں

اسا دہتر میں ۱۱ طر - ہم دنا ہوں

